

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Eastern Europe*

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BULGARIA

Border Friendship Meeting With Yugoslavia Held	C 1
Mladenov Meets SFRY, Spanish Counterparts at UNGA	C 1
Meets Turkish Minister	C 1
Agriculture, Food Industry Protocol With PRC	C 1
Lilov Meets French CP's Gaston Plissonnier	C 2
Filipov Receives Tunisian Minister of Economy	C 2
Cooperation Protocol Signed	C 2
Austrian Transportation Minister Completes Visit	C 3
Mozambique Military Delegation Departs	C 3
Takov-Led Delegation Returns From CSSR	C 3
Briefs: Cooperation With Finland	C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Commentators Report, Analyze Polish Developments	D 1
Program Is 'Negation'	D 1
Need for Special Measures	D 1
Katowicz Seminars Concerned	D 1
TV Notes Situation	D 2
Congress Proceedings	D 2
Olszowski On Solidarity [Bratislava PRAVDA 24 Sep]	D 3
Josef Kempny Attends Peace Meeting in Zubri	D 4
Chnoupek Meets GDR, SFRY, Iraqi Counterparts	D 4
Gerle Meets Tsedenbal After Economic Talks	D 4

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Warsaw Correspondent Views Polish Situation	E 1
[Ifflaender in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 23 Sep]	
Marchuk-Led USSR Delegation Continues Visit	E 3
Talks With Honecker	E 3
Stoph Luncheon 25 Sep	E 3
Honecker Congratulates Chernenko on Birthday	E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 24 Sep]	
Honecker Greets Saudi King on National Holiday	E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 23 Sep]	
Defense Minister Addresses Army Conference	E 4

HUNGARY

National Assembly to Convene on 8 October	F 1
Labor Ministry Abolished; Other Measures	F 1
State Office for Wages, Labor	F 2
Racz Interview	F 2
Media Express Concern Over Polish Situation	F 4
Solidarity Appeal [NEPSZARADSAG 27 Sep]	
MACYARORSZAG Editorial	F 5
Economic Crisis	F 5
Warsaw Party Delegation Concludes Visit	F 7

POLAND

Baybakov Concludes Talks, Departs 26 September	G 1
Industrial Region Visited	G 1
Kania, Jaruzelski, Baybakov Meet	G 1
Baybakov Delegation Leaves	G 1
PAP Reports Visit	G 1
State Planning Official Interviewed on USSR Trade	G 2
Nestorowicz Discusses Trade Relations With USSR	G 4
[TRYBUNA LUDU 21 Sep]	
Second Round of Solidarity Congress Opens 26 Sep	G 6
Solidarity Press Conference	G 6
Agenda for 26 Sep	G 6
Congress Opens	G 6
Agenda Adopted	G 7
KKP Presidium Reproached	G 7
Miners, Self-Government Viewed	G 7
PAP Reports on Events	G 9
Reportage on 27 Sep Solidarity Congress Session	G 9
Resolution in Szczeglowice	G 9
Significance of Debates Noted	G 10
Radio Cancels Planned Reportage.	G 10
Self-Government Debated	G 11
Discussion Continues	G 11
Walesa Supports Compromise [AFP]	G 11
Self-Government Act Criticism	G 12
Further Criticism	G 13
PAP Reports Debate	G 13
Onyszkiewicz Press Conference	G 15
End of Second Day	G 15
Agenda for Solidarity Congress 28 Sep Session	G 15
KOR Ends Work 28 Sep [AFP]	G 15
KOR Activity 'Completed'	G 16
Club Aims To Prepare Nation for 'Free Elections' [AFP]	G 16
Solidarity Congress Restricts News Dissemination	G 17
Media Comments on Second Round of TU Congress	G 17
Commentary on Upcoming Congress	G 17
PAP Previews Congress	G 18
Aims Must Be Defined	G 18
Comments on Congress Cited	G 19
Role of KOR	G 20
Reportage of Proceedings of 25 Sep Sejm Session	G 21
Session Summed Up	G 21
Law on State Enterprises	G 21
Sejm's Draft Resolution	G 24
Antispeculation Bill	G 26
Commission for Self-Government	G 28
PAP Reports Proceedings	G 29
Self-Government Committee	G 32
'Optimism' at Session Noted	G 32
Solidarity Protest Motions [AFP]	G 33
Commentator, Officials View Solidarity Results	G 33
'Appeal' Addressed to 'Void'	G 33
Rakowski on TU's Choice	G 35
Siwak Sees Member Loss	G 35

Reportage of Szczyglowice Incident, Strike	G 36
Miners Strike in Katowice [AFP]	G 36
More on Szczyglowice Incident	G 36
Szczyglowice Strike Spreads	G 37
Mining Representatives Meet	G 37
Prosecutor's Office View	G 37
Opposing Demands Reported	G 38
Sit-In Strike Continues	G 39
Mines TU Comments on Incident	G 39

ROMANIA

Foreign Minister Andrei Attends UNGA Session	H 1
Andrei's Address	H 1
Andrei, Gromyko Talks	H 4
Nicu Ceausescu Meetings	H 4

YUGOSLAVIA

Milika Sundic Comments on Haig-Gromyko Talks	I 1
KOMUNIST Attacks Hoxha as Stalinist Atuocrat	I 2
Official Previews LCY Central Committee Session	I 3
Bosnia-Hercegovina League Central Committee Meets	I 4
24 Sep Morning Session	I 4
Afternoon Session	I 8
Decisions on Ideological Work	I 11
Kosovo Assembly President Explains Resignation	I 12
Kosovo Leaders Discuss Serbian Emigration	I 15

BORDER FRIENDSHIP MEETING WITH YUGOSLAVIA HELD

AU271937 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Sofia, 27 Sep (BTA) -- The traditional assembly of friendship was held today in Dragoman on the Bulgaro-Yugoslav border. Those present were cordially greeted by Mr Milcho Milanov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the County People's Council in Dragoman.

The music and dance company "Trakia" gave a big concert there.

MLADENOV MEETS SFRY, SPANISH COUNTERPARTS AT UNGA

AU251917 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Report by BTA correspondent]

[Text] New York, 25 Sep (BTA) -- The talks on the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, Me Petur Mladenov, in New York continue. Here he met the federal secretary of foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, Mr Josip Vrhovec, with whom he had a businesslike talk. The two ministers made a detailed review of the state and development of the relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. During the talks they surveyed the problems existing between the two countries.

The Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov met here Mr Jose Pedro Perez Llorca, minister of foreign affairs of Spain. The two ministers expressed the common wish of their countries to take the necessary steps to further promote relations between Bulgaria and Spain, especially in the economic sphere. It was established at the talks that these relations are developing favourably, but that nevertheless there were many unexplored possibilities, which must be discovered and harnessed. An agreement was reached for exchanged visits on various political levels. There also were exchanged thoughts on the most important international issues, figuring on the agenda of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Meets Turkish Minister

AU261741 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 26 Sep 81

["Development of Relations Between Bulgaria and Turkey" -- by BTA New York correspondent]

[Text] The United Nations, 26 Sep -- The leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the 36th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, Mr Petur Mladenov, met here Mr Ilter Turkmen, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Turkey. At the talk which proceeded in friendly atmosphere, a detailed review was made of bilateral relations. Mr Mladenov and Mr Turkmen found out that Bulgaro-Turkish relations developed in a positive trend, corresponding to the interests of the two neighbouring countries. New concrete steps and measures were agreed upon for their further development and expansion, including exchanged visits on government level.

Views were exchanged on some topical international issues and on questions figuring on the agenda of the 36th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

AGRICULTURE, FOOD INDUSTRY PROTOCOL WITH PRC

AU261905 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Sofia, 26 Sep (BTA) -- The 19th session of the joint commission for scientific and technological cooperation between Bulgaria and the People's Republic of China ended here today.

The Bulgarian delegation to the session was led by Mr Georgi Vutev, deputy minister of foreign trade and the Chinese -- by Mr (Du Tsuduan), vice minister of agriculture.

A review was made of the implementation of the decisions of the previous session and new themes for scientific and technological cooperation in agriculture and the food industry were approved.

This evening the leaders of the two delegations signed a protocol on scientific and technological cooperation in 1982 which provides for contacts to be realized as before through exchanged visits of specialists and through exchanges of samples.

LILOV MEETS FRENCH CP'S GASTON PLISSONNIER

AU261504 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Sofia, 26 Sep (BTA) -- Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, met Mr Gaston Plissonnier, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, who is on a holiday here.

During the meeting which proceeded in cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two exchanged information on the activity of the two parties and discussed some topical international issues and questions related to the international communist and workers' movement.

Satisfaction was expressed with the successful development of the fruitful fraternal cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the French Communist Party and a wish for its further promotion in the name of the common communist ideals.

Mr Aleksandur Lilov and Mr Gaston Plissonnier expressed the opinion that under the conditions of the present international situation worsened through the fault of imperialism, it was necessary to step up the struggle of the communists and all the progressive and peace-loving forces against the plans for the deployment of the new American missiles in Europe, against the manufacture of the neutron bomb, as well as the struggle for peace and disarmament.

FILIPOV RECEIVES TUNISIAN MINISTER OF ECONOMY

AU251706 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] On 25 September Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Abdelaziz Lasram, Tunisia's minister of national economy and chairman of the Tunisian side of the Bulgarian-Tunisian Committee on Economic Cooperation. The Tunisian minister is visiting Bulgaria in connection with the eighth session of the committee. The meeting was attended by Georgi Pankov, Bulgaria's minister of chemical industry and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the committee, and the two countries' ambassadors.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

AU251951 Sofia BTA in English 1915 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Sofia, 25 Sep (BTA) -- Today Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, received Mr Abdelaziz Lasram, minister of national economy, of Tunisia, who is also co-chairman of the Bulgaro-Tunisian Economic Cooperation Committee. The meeting was also attended by the Bulgarian minister of the chemical industry, Mr Georgi Pankov, the other co-chairman of the committee, and by the ambassadors of the two countries. Mr Grisha Filipov was informed of the work of the eighth session of the committee, held here, September 22-25. The session ended its work with the signing of a protocol outlining the basic lines along which Bulgaro-Tunisian economic cooperation will proceed in future.

The protocol provides for a boost in the cooperation in the spheres of geo-prospecting work, the chemical industry, agriculture, scientific and technological cooperation. There is also a provision for the expansion and diversification of the trade between the two countries.

AUSTRIAN TRANSPORTATION MINISTER COMPLETES VISIT

AU251702 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Sofia, 25 Sep (BTA) -- An Austrian delegation led by Austria's federal minister of transportation, Mr Karl Lausecker, was on a visit to Bulgaria, September 23-25 of this year.

During the meeting with Mr Vasil Tsanov, Bulgaria's minister of transportation, information was exchanged on the two countries' cooperation in the transportation sphere. It was found that there are possibilities for the further deepening of contacts.

With a view to increasing the transports by railway, it is provided to coordinate the actions on the tariff policy, to step up the transportation of containers, to coordinate measures for composing block-trains and the faster carrying of goods from Europe to the Middle East. Techno-scientific cooperation in repairing the railways, the automation of the processes and mechanizing the loading and unloading activities, is to be expanded.

In the field of navigation it was agreed to utilize the River Danube in a more efficient way and to explore the possibilities for combined transportation. The direct links in the road and air transportation will be deepened, too.

MOZAMBIQUE MILITARY DELEGATION DEPARTS

AU261740 Sofia BTA in English 1448 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Sofia, 26 Sep (BTA) -- A delegation of the National Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique, led by Lt. General Armando Emilio Gebuza, member of the Permanent Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party, deputy minister of defence and national politcommissar of the forces for defence, left the country today. The delegation visited Bulgaria at the invitation of the chief of the Main Political Administration of the National Army, Col General Kiril Kosev.

The delegation was received by the member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and minister of the national defence, Army General Dobri Dzhurov.

TAKOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CSSR

AU261743 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] The Bulgarian delegation led by Comrade Peko Takov which had attended the celebrations organized in Czechoslovakia in connection with the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, has returned home.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH FINLAND -- Sofia, 26 Sep (BTA) -- A Bulgarian economic delegation led by Mr Georgi Eftimov, chairman of the State Tourist Committee returned to Bulgaria from Finland. The delegation took part in the work of the 4th session of the Bulgaro-Finnish Trade Industrial and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Committee. At the session a review of bilateral economic relations was made and measures for their further promoting here made. It was emphasized that there are good possibilities for industrial cooperation. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1452 GMT 26 Sep 81 AU]

COMMENTATORS REPORT, ANALYZE POLISH DEVELOPMENTS

Program Is 'Negation'

LD251724 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Commentary by Prague Radio's Warsaw correspondent Frantisek Sojka]

[Text] The results of the first part of the Gdansk congress as well as the decisions adopted leave no one in any doubt that a propaganda war continues to be waged against the PZPR and the socialist system. Insults hurled at the party and the Soviet Union have become such an inseparable element in statements by Solidarity representatives that all they need to do now is to enshrine them in their statutes as a duty. The Solidarity program remains the negation of all endeavors to bring the country back from the brink of an abyss and from anarchy in all spheres of social life.

After such dubious results as the partial wage rises and the introduction of free Saturdays, Solidarity has nothing more to offer. In its concept, self-management has become an election cornucopia, a magic wand, which -- naturally under the leadership of Solidarity -- is to take Poland to immediate economic prosperity.

The ignorance of certain leaders and their hatred of the Soviet Union often go so far that at a time of crisis, as experienced by the world shipbuilding industry, they are proposing to suspend the buildings of ships for the Soviet Union with complete disregard for the consequences this will have for Poland.

The call from the Austrian chancellor, Bruno Kreisky, is surprising but understandable. He has appealed to Polish workers to increase their work discipline. The underlying reason is not some kind of sympathy for the socialist system but the simple fact that Austria, as one of the major Polish creditors, badly feels the effects of failure to honor economic agreements, and other business and financial circles in the West are also beginning to press for their share.

However, Solidarity prefers to keep silent about this. On the eve of tomorrow's second part of the congress this is a bad advertisement.

Need for Special Measures

LD251032 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Commentary by Radio Prague analyst Stefan Babiak]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Jaruzelski called on the Solidarity leaders to desist from their slogans and action directed at anarchy and undermining law and order.

We quote: We want all society to show understanding and support for the organs of the state in their efforts to protect the law, for their sharper and more determined measures aimed at thwarting violations of the law. In this connection, said Poland's prime minister, I have given tasks to the Ministry of the Interior, whose activities will be supported to an extent necessary and required by army units and facilities earmarked for such purposes. End of quotation.

The words of Prime Minister General Jaruzelski confirm that the leaders of the state have practically exhausted all possibilities of reaching agreement over the settlement of the crisis. This is why the country's supreme legislative body must now consider the possibility of taking special measures aimed at preserving socialism and securing the interests and requirements of Poland's working people.

Katowice Seminars Concerned

LD252056 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Members of Marxist-Leninist seminars attached to the PZPR factory committees at industrial enterprises in Katowice Voivodship have voiced concern over the deteriorating political situation in Poland.

In their statements they have stressed that this situation has been aggravated of late by the first part of the congress of the Walesa trade union organization which was dominated by counterrevolutionary tendencies. The wave of slanderous anti-Soviet propaganda conducted by a number of organizations is increasing in intensity throughout the country. The anti-Soviet activity goes mostly unpunished. This is also confirmed by the unlawful appearance of another issue of the so-called WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC journal, which has been published despite a prohibition issued by the prosecutor's office.

Katowice communists voice the hope that the party's Central Committee Politburo and the Polish Government will display appropriate resolve in face of the attacks launched by enemies of the party, the people's state and socialism. They stress that all necessary means must be employed to defend socialism in Poland and call for an end to further concessions, because they only encourage the enemies of socialism to stage further provocations.

TV Notes Situation

LD252140 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] The only certainty Poland has these days is continuity of the crisis. This is the view of most of the observers accredited here in Warsaw, who are getting ready to leave for Gdansk for the second part of Walesa's trade union's congress.

The first part of the congress gave a clear answer to those who were still hesitating when they evaluated the activity to this association. Solidarity clearly found itself these days in the position of an opposition party. This was confirmed also by the last session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, as well as by the session of the Council of Ministers. And when you ask a Pole today what are his expectations of the Solidarity congress, most often he becomes embarrassed. It is rare today to see a man in the street wearing the Solidarity badge which used to be so popular. It went out of fashion a long time ago. Poles are fed up with shortages and lines. Today, they have to line up for almost everything. The black market, however, is well supplied by all sorts of goods, but at horrendous speculative prices. The people look calm on the surface, but it is only an impression. The objective camera provokes them to remarks which one cannot repeat in public, and Solidarity is more and more often the subject of their criticism. People of sound judgement have clearly seen that in the 1 year of its activity, this organization has done nothing to promote the welfare of the Polish working people. However, on basis of previous experience, hardly anybody expects this to make the leaders of Solidarity learn their lesson.

Congress Proceedings

LD261922 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] The second session of the congress of the Walesa trade union organization, the so-called Solidarity, opened in Gdansk today. Frantisek Sojka, our resident correspondent in the Polish People's Republic, has sent us the following despatch from the Polish coast:

[Begin recording] The proceedings opened with the election of the new Presidium, followed by a report on the activity of the National Coordinating Commission in the period between the two sessions of the congress. A report by the Auditing Commission afterwards confirmed the extent of the support and assistance Solidarity is receiving from Western countries.

The decision prohibiting the entry into Oliwia Hall to the reporters of Polish television and radio, which had been adopted previously, was endorsed again during the first hours of the proceedings and which is to apply until the Committee for Radio and Television accepts conditions submitted by Solidarity. In practice this would mean to place television reportage from the congress exclusively into the hands of Solidarity and to open wide the door to attacks on the PZPR and the people's power on Polish radio and television.

Like a bomb exploding at today's opening of the second session of the congress one could describe the disagreement of many delegates with the so-called compromise proposals of the Solidarity Presidium and concerning self-management, which had been submitted to the Sejm. Views were voiced that this had been a concession to the party and government and a violation of the conclusions of the first session of the congress. No one can therefore have any doubt that what is involved is the galvanization of the anti-socialist forces who will use this issue to set the tenor of the current proceedings.

As during the first session, the second part of the Solidarity congress is also crawling with anti-party and anti-Soviet publications, which anyone can purchase quite freely around Oliwia Hall. Thus already the first day of the proceedings in Gdansk has amounted to the pouring of oil into the fire and will certainly manifest itself negatively in the further deepening of the current social and political crisis in Poland. [end recording]

Olszowski on Solidarity

AU280732 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Sep 81 p 7

[CTK Report: "From Tuesday's Television Speech by S. Olszowski, Polish Politburo Member and Member of the PZPR Central Committee: To Halt the Pernicious Process of Counter-revolution"]

[Excerpt] They Spread Anti-Soviet Hysteria

The situation in Poland continues to be tense as a result of the counterrevolutionary actions of the extremist "Solidarity" leaders. This mainly concerns those who are members of the anti-Socialist KOR group such as Kuron and Michnik or openly fascist elements such as Bujak and Rulewski who are organizing regional conferences and meetings and are delivering in plants openly antisocialist speeches, directed against the PZPR.

These speeches are not only calling for an active struggle to seize power and virtually abolish the socialist system in the Polish People's Republic but also to remove the communists from leading positions and to blackmail and threaten them.

The leaders of the counterrevolution whose activities are not properly prevented by the authorities are becoming more and more brazen. Some are stating that they could take over power even now while others believe that power must be won gradually. Another group gives preference to the method of "creeping counterrevolution." The objective at this stage is to obtain control over the management of enterprises on the basis of the resolution of the Gdansk "Solidarity" congress about the self-management of enterprises. At the same time the counterrevolutionaries are striving to dissolve the Sejm and are sabotaging the government measures aimed at stabilizing the Polish economy.

"Solidarity's" leaders proclaim that they are entering the decisive stage in the struggle for power. These are not idle words. They conceal activities which have the objective of undermining and eliminating the main principles of socialist process, and transforming Poland into an antisocialist state under the slogan of "Renewal."

The counterrevolutionary leaders are making maximum efforts to use in their actions the youth and a section of the workers class by whatever means possible. They have manipulated and incited them against the socialist system in Poland. In accordance with these aims an anti-Soviet hysteria is spreading in the country and actions are multiplying that are not meeting the appropriate resistance. Anti-Soviet material is being published on a large scale. Regardless of the state prosecutor's ban, the "Solidarity" bulletin, printed at the Katowice steelmaking combine, is being distributed, a bulletin which contains openly provocative material in which the events, connected with the liberation of the peoples of the Western Ukraine and Belorussia, are being distorted. This dirty pamphlet even goes as far as to put the USSR on the same level as Hitlerite Germany.

JOSEF KEMPNY ATTENDS PEACE MEETING IN ZUBRI

LD262056 Prague CTK in English 1706 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Zubri, 26 Sep (CETKA)--Josef Kempny, chairman of the Czech National Council, accused militarist and reactionary circles, especially in the USA, of creating foci of war tension and trying to weaken the socialist community, when he addressed a peace manifestation at Zubri near Vsetin today.

A concrete example of these efforts are the events in neighbouring Poland, he said, which confirm that reactionary anti-Socialist forces supported by anti-communist centrals in the West are trying to make a counter-revolutionary reversal.

Therefore it is the most urgent task of today to improve the international atmosphere and to prevent the danger of war, he said.

The rally, which took place in memory of two resistance fighters executed by the Nazis at Zubri 37 years ago, was then addressed by former French Partisan Bernard Restout, now president of the European Amateur Boxing Federation.

CHNOUPEK MEETS GDR, SFRY, IRAQI COUNTERPARTS

LD252058 Prague CTK in English 1724 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 25 Sep (CETKA correspondent) -- Foreign ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia and Oskar Fischer of the German Democratic Republic, who are here for the 36th U.N. General Assembly, discussed Friday cooperation between their countries and international issues connected with the agenda of the U.N. session.

They voiced the determination of their countries to assert the proposals contained in the peace program for the 1980's, adopted by the 26th congress of the Soviet communist party.

Also on Friday, Bohuslav Chnoupek met with his Yugoslav colleague Josip Vrhovec to exchange views on several aspects of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations and on international political issues debated by the U.N. General Assembly.

Later in the day, Bohuslav Chnoupek discussed with Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi several questions of the development of bilateral relations and judged serious international political issues concerning the complicated situation in the Middle East and related to the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly.

GERLE MEETS TSEDENBAL AFTER ECONOMIC TALKS

LD251655 Prague CTK in English 1843 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Sep (CTK) -- Results of economic cooperation were reviewed at the 9th session of the Inter-Governmental Czechoslovak-Mongolian Commission for Economic and Scientific Technical Cooperation here September 19-23.

Great attention was paid to geological exploration and mining of minerals in Mongolia. A major role will be played in this by the new Montol-Czechoslovak metal enterprise which has already started to operate.

Both sides stressed the significance of this cooperation for the national economies of both countries. The results of the talks and the documents signed will be another significant step toward promoting traditional economic cooperation between the two countries.

At the end of the visit head of the Czechoslovak delegation Deputy Premier Stanislaw Gerle was received by Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party General Secretary and Great People's Hural Chairman Yumgaagyn Tsedenbal.

WARSAW CORRESPONDENT VIEWS POLISH SITUATION

AU251059 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Sep 81 p 2

[Report by Warsaw correspondent Horst Ifflaender: "Jozef Mudrak: 'The Government Must Not Yield Any Longer'"]

[Text] With every passing day, the political atmosphere in Poland gets more and more explosive. The counterrevolution is making a frontal attack on the socialist state power. Since their Gdansk congress, Solidarity leaders have openly and publicly taken steps to seize power. "The current situation in Poland reminds one of the situation before the overthrow in Chile in 1973." Wlodzimierz Oniszczenko stated in a letter to TRYBUNA LUDU recently. "There, too, it started with propaganda attacks against the government, with strikes and marches by women with children, with strikes by the transportation entrepreneurs. The scenario was the same."

The scenario of the Polish counterrevolution, which Solidarity and the domestic and foreign organizations behind it have staged, is obvious to every eyewitness of the events. Victory is "within easy reach and can be won," Walesa said, when he discussed the aims of the counterrevolution in Gdansk. Solidarity now wants "to create the Poland that we have dreamed of."

Under the slogan of "self-government," the enemies of socialism have already started to take possession of state-run enterprises, liquidate their socialist character and finally sabotage the entire national economy. "The more the government yields, the stronger the pressure by Solidarity gets," Jacek Bogulawski from Plock expressed his concern in a letter to the Council of Ministers a few days ago. "The increasing decay in the economy cannot be stopped by concessions and negotiations. Order must be restored as well as the respect for labor and the law, the authority of the economic management -- of the master, the manager, the director. Otherwise, everything will break down."

Just now the statistical main office has published new figures on the catastrophic economic situation. Compared to August of last year, the value of the products sold by the state industrial enterprises in August 1981 decreased by 11.4 percent, whereas the wage fund increased by 26.9 percent. Coal production decreased by 22.7 percent and energy production by 7.3 percent.

In view of these figures during the one year since the first great strike wave staged by Solidarity in Poland, the counter-revolutionary demagoguery that says that the catastrophic situation is only caused by the errors of the former leadership clearly proves to be a myth. The worker Jan Rys drew the government's particular attention to the fact that the Solidarity people do not lift a finger to stop the economic decay. "They are glad that the production declines every day. That is grist for their mills. If working people start to work conscientiously for one hour, Solidarity interferes and organizes strikes so that people get out of rhythm."

Another element in the scenario of the counterrevolution is the full control over the mass media, which are largely infiltrated by Solidarity people. Some days ago, Walesa again raised this demand in Gniezno and threatened: "Otherwise, we will set up our own broadcasting station. We have our own equipment and cameras."

In this connection, it is also informative that the U.S. firm IBM and other capitalist firms have supplied the Solidarity congress in Gdansk with technical installations with a value of \$160,000, as the union paper TYGODNIK SOLIDARNOSC, which has a circulation of 500,000 reported.

For a long time, the counterrevolution has had its own publishing house for books. The illegal "Independent Publishing Institute" has disseminated 150 books in Poland, including works by such antisocialist ideologists as Brzezinski, Mylnar and Michnik. The Army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, which recently revealed the activities of this publishing institute run by KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and the U.S. agents' center "Radio Free Europe," expressed its surprise that there is enough paper for the production of such counter-revolutionary concoctions when, as is well known, there is not enough for schoolbook production.

Obviously Bratkowski, chairman of the Journalists Union and an eager advocate of all Solidarity actions, also had the products of the "Independent Publishing Institute," in mind when on the weekend he conjured up "the wisdom of the wisest people in Poland," which must be utilized for an overall national understanding "of all people with good will." Full of bitterness, a Polish colleague said to me recently: "We journalists are constantly being called upon to praise the line of agreements and understanding. But understanding with whom -- with the class enemy who wants to leap at our throats? When will our party and state leadership finally understand that one cannot argue with the enemy but fight him with all means?"

In the struggle for state power, the counterrevolution is relying on manipulated new elections to the Sejm and the national councils characterized by an atmosphere of blackmail and terror. Everywhere in the country there are paramilitary gangs organized by Solidarity as "supervisor groups" which train themselves to harass people willing to work. Obviously the Solidarity leaders are no longer that sure of the appeal of their demagoguery.

In fact, the scales have fallen from the eyes of many Polish workers. Some days ago three local organizations jointly declared their withdrawal from Solidarity because -- as they stressed -- "the union no longer represents workers' interests." "I recognized almost too late where I was going when I helped set up Solidarity in our plant 1 year ago," Marian K., a worker in the Warsaw metallurgical plant, admitted and asked me -- and it is typical of the current atmosphere -- not to mention his full name. "At the Gdansk congress there were 190 representatives of the counterrevolutionary groups, KPN [Committee for an Independent Poland] and KOR," he said. "There the opponents of socialism had the say, not the Polish worker. They really expect us workers to overthrow our people's power ourselves."

Such voices of disenchantment and growing knowledge are more frequently heard in Poland nowadays, though often only among friends. Not a few workers are shocked by the wild anti-Soviet attacks of counterrevolutionary spokesmen and the humiliating desecration of tombs of Soviet soldiers who gave their lives to liberate Poland from the fascist occupation. Therefore, the demonstration of war veterans and soldiers in the Warsaw Kosciuszko Division on the weekend was received with approval and hope, as it proclaimed the determination to defend socialism and Poland's independence.

The current situation in our neighbor country is characterized by the general attack of the counterrevolution on socialist Poland. At the same time, a growing readiness by the people to defend the achievements of socialism cannot be ignored. Therefore, the advocates of socialism in Poland -- and not only there -- cannot understand the continuing hesitation by the leadership to finally move from words to actions and rely on all healthy forces of the people in the consistent struggle against the sworn enemies of socialism and the Polish nation.

Jozef Mudrak of Warsaw stated in a letter to the government that the expectations of the people are frustrated by the ringleaders of Solidarity. "They do not pursue the common way to lead the country out of the difficulties. Their declared goal is to destroy our socialist state. Thus they have pursued their subversive actions for a year now and a change in their attitude is not in sight. The government must not yield any longer." Helene Reichel, a worker in Lubatow: "The authorities must act more rapidly and more determinedly to stabilize the situation in the country and settle all the questions which make our life so difficult." Kazimierz Grudzinski, party secretary in Siedlce: "An extraordinary situation in the country also requires the use of extraordinary means to preserve the social discipline." Zygfryd Kwiatkowski, deep-sea fisherman from Ustka: "I am convinced that there is enough strength and reason in the people to finally agree to say a resolute no to all who prevent people from working conscientiously and who undermine our international alliances."

When -- that is in fact now in Poland the question of all questions -- will the leadership of the country finally resolutely head the consistent struggle against the counterrevolutionary danger and for socialism in the Polish People's Republic?

MARCHUK-LED USSR DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Talk With Honecker

LD251615 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1050 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Berlin, 25 Sep (ADN) -- The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker, today received Guriy Marchuk, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, who is heading a Soviet delegation sent to the GDR to mark the 30th anniversary of the signing of the first government-level agreement on scientific and technical cooperation.

Guriy Marchuk conveyed to Erich Honecker cordial greetings from the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Erich Honecker reciprocated with equally cordial greetings.

During the friendly talk, Erich Honecker stressed the great prospects for further scientific and technical cooperation between the GDR and the USSR and noted the importance of his meeting with Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea. Erich Honecker said that the close cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the economic and especially in the scientific and technical spheres is of incalculable value in the implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, which set the economic strategy for the 1980's. The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the 10th SED Congress were strictly aimed at intensification of efforts. This had led to extensive joint tasks in scientific and technical work to raise the economic performance of the economies of the two countries. Science and technology have acquired even greater importance than before. It is extremely important to meet the highest standards here for the strengthening of socialism and the struggle to safeguard peace.

Guriy Marchuk spoke about the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and stressed that all measures are being purposefully taken to put into practice the latest achievements of science and technology. He expressed his high regard for the great achievements of the GDR in this field which he had observed during his visits to various combines and institutions of the Academy of Sciences and universities. A considerably quicker pace of scientific and technical progress can be achieved in both the USSR and GDR through the further deepening of scientific and technical cooperation in the interests of maximum economic efficiency.

The talk, which was held in a cordial atmosphere, was also attended by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for science and technology. The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the GDR, Petr Abrasimov, was also present.

Stoph Luncheon 25 Sep

LD251758 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1541 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Berlin 25 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Prime Minister Willi Stoph member of the SED Politburo, gave a luncheon today in honor of the Soviet delegation headed by Guriy Marchuk. During the meeting Willi Stoph praised the results of the 30-year scientific-technical cooperation as convincing proof of the firm friendly relations between the SED and the CPSU, both states and peoples.

Guriy Marchuk expressed appreciation for the opportunity of getting to know experiences in combines and institutes of the GDR. He expressed his high esteem for the productivity of the workers, who are making great efforts for the implementation of the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES CHERNENKO ON BIRTHDAY

AU251750 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent a congratulatory message to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, CPSU Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. The message signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker reads as follows:

Dear Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. On your 70th birthday I convey to you most cordial congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee and myself.

As a member of the CPSU party leadership, as a principled Marxist-Leninist and consistent internationalist, you enjoy the high respect and appreciation of the GDR communists. We like to recall your visit on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of our republic as a member of the party and government delegation headed by our friend and comrade, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

We wish you, dear Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich, further successes in your responsible work, creative energy and personal well-being.

HONECKER GREETSAU DI KING ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU241652 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud king of Saudi Arabia, on the occasion of the national holiday of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The greetings address states that the GDR will continue its efforts to contribute to strengthening international security and world peace by developing manifold contacts and universal cooperation.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES ARMY CONFERENCE

LD250928 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1642 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Berlin, 24 Sep (ADN) -- Socialist culture in day-to-day military life corresponds to the humanist assignment of the People's Army. This was stated by GDR Minister of Defense Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann at the cultural conference of the National People's Army on Thursday.

Socialist culture has a bearing on all aspects of everyday duties, combat duties, training and leisure, Hoffmann said. "It follows that everything we do to safeguard a high level of fighting power and combat readiness constantly challenges anew and places increasing demands on our political-ideological work, on the intellectual-cultural work in the National People's Army and the GDR Border Troops." The cultural awareness of the soldier of a socialist army is an important requirement for a feeling of well-being and making him perform his duties with great elan.

The minister suggested raising and encouraging new intellectual-cultural requirements and interests directly related to the socialist military system and imparting to members of the army ideas and stimuli for their military duties.

The minister of defense pointed out that enough books exist stating the soldier's point of view. It is important that still wider use be made of these valuable books. He added that next to belletristic military literature other treasures of the arts and literature should certainly not be uplifting quality of all true art, its ability to awaken, cultivate and develop man's human qualities and his personal relations. They should always bear in mind that culture and the arts are meant to make life more beautiful and to enrich it.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO CONVENE ON 8 OCTOBER

LD252114 Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 25 Sep (MTI) -- Under the relevant statute of the constitution, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has convened the Hungarian National Assembly on October 8, 1981.

The Council of Ministers has recommended for the parliament to discuss the reports on the state of agriculture and the food industry, and the implementation of the acts of property in land, leasehold and the protection of soil, as well as Act No 2 of 1976 on the protection of human environment.

LABOR MINISTRY ABOLISHED; OTHER MEASURES

LD252200 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 25 Sep (MTI) -- At the Friday meeting of the Hungarian Presidential Council, President Pal Losonczi gave information on the visit of Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Zabih, amir of Kuwait, and the talks with him. The Presidential Council noted with satisfaction that during friendly and businesslike talks the sides had exchanged views on key world affairs and held identical views on them. The decision of the sides concerning the development of bilateral relations -- particularly economic ones -- is of particular importance, which, beyond mutual benefit, would have a positive influence on the relations between Hungary and the Arab peoples of the Persian Gulf.

Following this, the president of the Presidential Council gave a report on the visit of Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution. The Presidential Council stated that the talks confirmed the identity of views in basic international issues, including safeguarding detente, improving disarmament and the necessity of unity against imperialism. Apart from this, the visit served well the cause of deepening friendship and the wide and long-term economic cooperation of the two countries, which is to the benefit of both peoples.

The Presidential Council approved the reports on both visits.

To modernize the administrative structure of governmental work, the Presidential Council dismantled the ministry of labour by a decree.

The Presidential Council relieved Ferenc Trethon, minister of labor, of his office with due recognition of his merits and, at his own request, allowed him to retire. It also relieved Albert Racz, state secretary of the Ministry of Labour, of his office, and appointed him as state secretary to the President of the State Office for Wages and Labour. The organizational and personnel measures will come into force with effect from September 31, 1981.

The Presidential Council modified the act on state-run enterprises by another decree. In the interest of the modernization of management and plant structure, the new measures, among other things, facilitate to carry out secondary activities contributing to the profitable work of an enterprise, to establish subsidiaries and smaller work-shops, and to expand the competence of the board of directors and the supervisory committee. The new decree will come into force on January 1, 1981.

The Presidential Council modified and completed the decree on the protection of museum pieces and monuments. The decree will offer a more effective protection for the Hungarian and universal art relics, and streamline the official activity concerning excavations and the protection of land.

State Office for Wages and Labor To Be Formed

The Hungarian Council of Ministers formed the State Office for Wages and Labour as a central organization of wage and labour management with effect from October 1, 1981, and appointed Albert Racz as its president. Simultaneously, the government relieved

Imre Nagy, deputy minister of labour, of his post and with due recognition of his merits and, at his own request, allowed him to retire on September 30, 1981. Also with due recognition of his merits, Istvan Szigeti, deputy minister of labour, was relieved of his post with effect from September 30, 1981.

Decorations

The Presidential Council awarded the order "For Socialist Hungary" to Ference Trethon, minister of labour, to appreciate his successful trade and public activity for several decades, on his retirement.

The decoration was presented by Pal Losonczfi, president of the Presidential Council, in the parliament building on Friday. Present at the event were Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Laszlo Ballai, head of Department for Economic Policy of the HSWP CC.

The Presidential Council awarded the order "For Socialist Hungary" to Deputy Minister of Labour Imre Nagy, to appreciate his successful work for several decades, on his retirement.

The order was presented by Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvegi.

State Office for Wages, Labor

LD261120 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 25 Sep (MTI) -- The Ministry of Labour- which is to be abolished by the Presidential Council from September 30, 1981, had successfully performed and solved the tasks concerning labour since its establishment.

The modernization of the institutional system of governmental work and economic management so far, made it reasonable and possible to modify the practice of labour management. The establishment of the new central state institute, the State Office for Wages and Labour, is aimed at first of all streamlining the administration of affairs, and forming structures which could carry out managing work with a greater efficiency with smaller staff.

The office is to deal with the development of the system and regulation of wages, the preparation of labour decrees and other official tasks. It is to coordinate and control the councils' and regional institutions' activity concerning wages and labour.

To prepare measures on wages and labour, to make these preparations more democratic and to guarantee the institutional cooperation between the government and the state office, the Council of Ministers decided to form a Council for Wages and Labour Affairs. The council will involve the representatives of the ministries concerned, the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, the Hungarian Communist Youth Union, the national federations of cooperatives and the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce. The council is to take a stand in each matter which is to be passed by the State Office for Wages and Labour to the Council of Ministers and to its committees.

Social welfare plans are to be prepared by the National Planning Office, while the implementation of tasks directly concerning Hungarian citizens are to be managed by the Ministry of Finance and the Social Insurance Directorate of the National Council of Trade Unions.

Racz Interview

LD262336 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Interview With Albert Racz, chairman of the State Office for Wages and Labor, by correspondent Akos Mester in the program "168 Hours -- a Review of the Week's Events," live, intercepted in progress]

[Excerpts] [Mester] Albert Racz, chairman of the new office.

[Racz] The direction in labor matters has never been the task of only the ministry which had overall responsibility for the direction of labor matters. These matters are incorporated into the national economic plans and conditions are ensured in the state budget. With the creation of the Ministry of Labor, emphasis since 1957 has been on the reinforcement of the direction in labor matters.

The Ministry of Labor during the past 25 years has solved an extremely great number of tasks which have helped social progress to a high degree, for example the reissue, redrafting and modification of the labor code, and the creation of the social insurance law. The ministry has carried out previous reductions of working hours and so on. In the past period, in my opinion, it did not do its job badly despite the fact that in our practical life a great many worries and complaints arose in connection with this or that measure concerning labor matters.

[Question] What will be the character of the office which is taking over the role of the Ministry of Labor, the State Office for Wages and Labor? Will it be an authority with a specified field of authority, or will it be a coordinating body? What will be its functions?

[Answer] Specifically, it will deal with labor matters in the strict sense. These are employment policies, manpower management, questions of drafting legal regulations, questions of wage policy and wage development, wage regulation questions and their handling and solution -- all the basic labor law regulations connected with these matters, including the preparation, modification and development of the labor code. It is competent to deal with tasks of territorial coordination of labor matters and with international tasks connected with this. The essence of the matter in connection with this change is that the organizational changes being carried out in government work which also mean changes in content -- I am thinking of the activities of the Ministry of Culture and Education, of the Ministry of Industry -- are appearing in this reorganization as well. Here too it is a matter of the government's having decided to set up a more concentrated organization which is better orientated to labor matters and is paying better attention to them.

[Question] If we enumerate the functions of the new office, we see that some functions which traditionally relate to labor matters have been left out. Among the responsibilities of the Ministry of Labour has been, for example, social policy or -- and this was removed from the ministry's tasks earlier -- the training of skilled workers.

[Answer] The fact is that under a certain measure which was taken in the middle of the seventies, the minister of labor was personally responsible for the direction and coordination of the state's social policy, and within this for the handling in practice of several, or some, social-political questions. This office will not have such tasks in the future. These tasks have been passed on to organs with similar work and which have already been performing such tasks in part. With this we are saving manpower on the one hand and on the other -- and this is very important I believe -- we are eliminating parallelisms. I also want to say that as far as the citizen is concerned, matters will not always be simpler -- at least not in the initial period -- because so far it has been very simple to approach the minister of labor concerning a variety of problems. Henceforth the citizen will have to know which authority in the country is dealing with what matter. But we shall adapt ourselves and we shall help the citizens find their way.

For example, questions connected with the family will come under the competence of the Ministry of Health. The coordinating activity of every kind of social-political question will fall under the National Planning Office, and the trade union movement will fulfill the tasks of social insurance. As a matter of fact, state functions in labor matters cannot be directed from Budapest, from a single building with a few officials, without there being organs responsible for their territorial implementation which in the territories control and carry out this implementation.

Well, this labor office will not have such organs but the Ministry of Labor did not have any either. The government's employment policy has been implemented in the field by the local councils, and it is my conviction that this role of the councils will be strengthened. The matter of labor exchange, for example, is the execution of a state administrative task. Therefore the creation and drafting of measures in this field will be our task. Their implementation will be entirely the task of councils.

[Question] So one of the changes is certainly that the tasks and the work of the State Office for Wages and Labor will be simpler and less. A further question. Can one expect any change in the field of wage management and employment policies?

[Answer] If you are thinking that as of tomorrow we shall do something quite differently than before, this is not so. We can, however, expect some changes in the character of implementation. Together with the creation of the office, the Council of Ministers has set up the Wages and Labor Council which, in addition to the organs of government concerned, the Chamber of Commerce, the organs representing the citizens' interests and KISZ, will take part in and give preliminary opinions and advice on all important subjects and questions, and we shall give them due consideration in forming our measures on labor matters.

MEDIA EXPRESS CONCERN OVER POLISH SITUATION

Solidarity Appeal

LD280900 Budapest MTI in English 0610 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 28 Sep (MTI) -- The Sunday's issue of NEPSZABADSAG comments the appeal "to all workers of Eastern Europe" made at first stage of the Solidarity congress held in Gdansk.

The Budapest daily while publishing the full text of the appeal, points out that "each sentence of the document frankly reflects the real ambitions and target of the Solidarity leadership".

"Even its title shows much about its spirit," reads that article. "The European socialist countries are mentioned under 'Eastern Europe', as it was only a geographical matter to distinguish them from the countries in Western Europe. The question is, why did they turn solely to these countries? Obviously, because there is 'some collective aim' in their 'aspirations'. But what is this? The words 'socialism' and 'socialist' are not mentioned in the document. Well if not socialism is the common target, if the workers in Eastern Europe are not fighting for putting an end to exploitation and the rule of bourgeois-landlord powers, and to build a new society, even at the cost of grave sacrifices -- then what is common in their aspirations?"

Reflecting to a part of the appeal saying "despite of the false information (?spread in our) countries, we are a ten million-member organization existing as a result of strikes", NEPSZABADSAG points out: "The identification itself is interesting: organization. It is not a trade union, nor a workers' union, but an 'organization' existing as a result of strikes. However, it is not accidental. It fits in well with the plans changing Solidarity into a party in opposition."

"What is it called false information spread in our countries?" (?asks the) central (?organ of) the HSWP Central Committee. "Have we concealed the Solidarity had emerged from strikes? Have we concealed the number of its members? It would be a hard job to count how many times we have written about the situation in Poland since last August even in NEPSZABADSAG. And we have also written about the ever increasing responsibility of Solidarity for the situation, which it tries now to shift upon the present party and state leadership. Everybody can come to the conclusion, if Solidarity is [words indistinct] organization and enjoys such a great support as it is told and it represents workers' interest, why have living conditions grown less in Poland? Why do Solidarity strikes and (?activity causing) chaos render the situation more difficult?"

"This is the way how the 'support' of an organization's leaders offered to their followers becomes more or less tragi-comic. Why are they full of their own importance? Is it because of the severe mistakes of the previous (?government) because they were able to make use of them? What does their 'support', based on positive achievements, for those who -- fortunately -- do not suffer from similar mistakes of economic management, mean?

What (?are) the reasons for the absurd illusions that the 'troublesome past' of Solidarity, the series of irresponsible provocations, which (?are obstructing) the way of the Polish people as well as that of the millions of honest Solidarity-members, are attractive examples? Not to mention that the appeal of the Solidarity is not only a rude interference, but also a drastic incitement," emphasizes NEPSZABADSAG.

MAGYARORSZAG Editorial

LD251940 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 25 Sep (MTI) -- "We make no secret of this: We consider the situation of Poland," runs an editorial in the latest edition of the Budapest political weekly MAGYARORSZAG. It goes on to add: The 9th Congress of the PUWP which took stand in favour of correction of the mistakes and socialist redemption has so far failed to produce the changes acutely required in the present situation. On the other hand the machinations seeking to lame the state machinery have become increasingly poignant and the economy is rapidly going down, the weekly states putting the question: whether the concern which fills our people over the developments in Poland are justified?

The commentator answers in the positive and brings up a bunch of arguments to support the statement. At first he mentions the "change of colour" of Solidarity in the course of which "this organization has moved from the slogan calling for correction of the mistakes committed in socialist construction to open attacks on the socialist state and property relations and on the party." The commentator adds: "It is regrettable that by drawing on old bitter experience it can temporarily mislead millions."

The other bunch of arguments is supplied by the statements of Polish nationwide guiding authorities like the Political Committee of the PUWP and the government. "It was not us from here but they from there who determined that at the Gdansk congress of Solidarity the victorious trend was that which seeks the formation of an opposition political organization and openly strives to change the prevailing social system," quotes the commentator the statement of the PUWP PC.

The article refers also to the Hungarian historic experiences -- although it warns off from drawing any forced parallel between the Hungarian and the Polish events -- and states this: "Also our conclusions rely on these facts, information and experience. In our view it is only with clear socialist program of great mobilizing power that the process of crisis can be halted and the way out of it found."

"We are convinced that the Polish communists hardened in tough battle are stronger than one feels today. We sincerely hope that every word of ours reveals: We feel genuine concern for the Polish people. And there is no selfishness involved if we add: We are concerned for our own selves too, for the socialist community and for the peace of Europe and the world, because those people who stand up against socialism in Poland -- see the Gdansk "appeal" instigating for the establishment of some sort of "free trade union" -- do harm also to Hungarian-Polish friendship. They weaken the socialist community and hamper the important cooperation of our countries. By doing so they play to the hands of those imperialist circles -- and also get from them the "deserved" help -- which seek to stabilize and even increase tension on our continent and everywhere in the world."

Economic Crisis

LD252000 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1725 GMT 23 Sep 81

[The "Prism" foreign affairs program presented by Gyorgy Bernat with Szabolcs Szilagyi, Budapest radio correspondent in Warsaw; Aleksander Pazynski, deputy editor in chief of POLITKA; Istvan Keleman, MTI correspondent; Istvan Virag, department head at the Ministry of Foreign Trade; Geza Foldvari, Budapest radio correspondent in Moscow; and Ivan Lipovecz, Budapest radio correspondent in Bonn -- recorded with Paszynski speaking in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Excerpts] [Szilagyi] What is the situation in Polish industry, agriculture and energy?

[Paszynski] The situation is very serious, much worse than could have been foreseen even 2 months ago. The crisis is deepening. Production is falling. What is more, I am afraid the Polish economy has not yet hit bottom. Industrial production this year is 20 percent lower than last year. Factories stop production with increasing frequency because of the lack of raw materials and components.

The situation is slightly better in agriculture. We are expecting a better harvest than last year and the year before. Unfortunately, this is hardly perceived in the buying-in process. I do not wish to accuse the Polish peasants of acting on purpose against the social interest. More probably it is because inflation had caused farmers to refrain from immediate sales of their produce. The plan to increase incentives for the peasants and to provide them with machinery and artificial fertilizers has not been realized.

The greatest danger, however, is in the sphere of energy production. Coal exports are continuously falling and we do not even have enough fuel to meet all the requirements at home. For the moment, while the sun is shining, everything seems simple. But there will be a harsh winter in Poland this year and we must prepare for it. Our present stocks are insufficient to ensure a continuous supply of electricity. The majority of city dwellers live in communally heated homes. If the supply of energy stopped simultaneously with a breakdown in communal heating systems, this could have incalculable social consequences.

[Szilagyi] What sort of steps are being taken to normalize production?

[Paszynski] I am afraid that not everyone among those in charge of industry would agree with me that amidst the current shortages it is impossible to maintain production at the level attained hitherto. We must realize the need for conscious restrictions. We must close down those enterprises which, because of their considerable need for energy and raw materials, are incapable of maintaining full production. All this, naturally, has a human aspect as well. We must make the workers understand the need for the redeployment of the labor force. At present it is in the services and in agriculture that working hands are needed. The introduction of unemployment benefits or something similar also requires a definite decision. The sooner these brutal facts are accepted by society and by the economic leaders, the better the outcome will be.

[Szilagyi] What is the effective working time in the factories at present? What effects are the strikes having?

[Paszynski] It is quite true that the strikes, which have been going on for a whole year by now, have had an unfavorable effect on the economy. However, I think that a considerable proportion of the lost working time is caused by the shortage of fuel and raw materials.

[Szilagyi] As a result of the demands made by the strikers, the income of the population has increased considerably. However, there is not the required volume of goods to match the highest incomes. What can be done about this?

[Paszynski] This situation cannot be maintained in the long run. The income of the population has fallen by 20 percent. Perhaps society is beginning to understand that a price reform must come about. Naturally this is a political rather than an economic decision. A price increase of Z600 billion is required. Half of this should fall on the population. Yet, as is well known, price reform in Poland has always been a delicate operation -- partly because prices rises have generally been followed by the departure of the leadership. Secondly, people immediately buy whatever appears in the shops. Society is beginning to lose patience with the debate and protracted wrangling between the government and Solidarity. The government is being accused of slowness in reacting to events and Solidarity is beginning to be held responsible for the yearlong crisis.

[Bernat] Let us now look at a question which affects us directly. How does the Polish economic decline affect Hungarian-Polish economic relations? I pose this question to Istvan Virag, department head at the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

[Virag] I would characterize the main effects of the present situation on Hungarian-Polish economic relations by stating that we have had to conclude our yearly goods exchange accord without a coordination of plans or a long-term agreement. It is well known that in socialist relations the basis of goods exchange is plan coordination, together with a long-term agreement. In the given circumstances, we have succeeded in reaching an agreement for 1981 at a somewhat lower level than that for 1980. At the same time, it must be said that the implementation of the mutually undertaken obligations is going reasonably well, taking all circumstances into consideration and despite various difficulties.

[Bernat] What is the truth about the statement that the Polish side is incapable of making deliveries?

[Virag] Those who read the press and listen to the news can come across statements of this sort. I can say that there are problems of this nature in Poland's trade relations with Hungary, but their significance in relation to the total volume is not too great. The Polish enterprises are trying to carry out their fundamental obligations.

[Bernat] And what is the situation with regards to our exports to Poland?

[Virag] We are also doing our best to fulfill the obligations undertaken in the goods exchange agreement for the year.

[Bernat] There are rumors and allegations that the bulk of our meat production is being sent to Poland.

[Virag] This rumor is completely without foundation. Let me give you just one statistic to prove this to you: Agricultural exports to Poland are fresh fruit, vegetables, various canned goods, grapes, wine, champagne, seed corn and so on. Taking our partners' request into consideration, we have speeded up the delivery of agricultural goods and consumer goods.

[Bernat] in the present circumstances of a shortage of raw materials and strikes in Poland, how is it possible to reach business deals with the Polish side?

[Virag] It is a fact that the current situation makes the conditions for cooperation more difficult. This is true particularly of long-term cooperation, but it also applies to concrete business activities. For that reason we are urging our enterprises to seek direct contacts with Polish manufacturers and foreign trade enterprises and to endeavor to reach agreements which provide adequate security for both sides.

WARSAW PARTY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

LD280310 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 26 Sep (MTI) -- A delegation of the Warsaw party committee, led by Zygmund Bosiakowski, secretary of the party committee, has paid a visit to Budapest since September 24 at the invitation of the MSZMP Budapest committee. The delegation had talks on the relations between the two capitals and visited the Budapest International Fair.

On Saturday the delegation was received by Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Political Committee, and informed on current political issues and the life of the Hungarian capital.

Having concluded its visit, the Warsaw party delegation left Budapest on Saturday.

BAYBAKOV CONCLUDES TALKS, DEPARTS 26 SEPTEMBER

LD251106 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] The Soviet delegation headed by Deputy Premier of the Soviet Union Nikolay Baybakov, which is conducting economic talks, is spending its fourth day in our country. Yesterday the head of the delegation and some of its members visited Katowice Voivodship, where they have acquainted themselves with the major problems in mining and the possibilities for widening cooperation in this sphere between the two countries. The economic talks will continue today.

Industrial Region Visited

LD251358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Today, on the fourth day of its visit to our country, the Soviet Government delegation headed by Deputy Premier Nikolay Baybakov went to the Belchatow industrial region. The members of the delegation have acquainted themselves with the progress made in the construction of the Belchatow mine and power station. The Soviet guests were accompanied by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Macej and Lt Genl Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and power industry.

Kania, Jaruzelski, Baybakov Meet

LD252131 Warsaw PAP in English 2034 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Sep (PAP)--PUWP First Secretary Stanislaw Kania and Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski today received Soviet Vice-Premier, Chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee Nikolay Baybakov here today. Discussed was further all-round development of economic cooperation between the two countries.

Baybakov Delegation Leaves

LD261932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] The Soviet Government delegation, headed by Nikolay Baybakov, vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR, left Warsaw today. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Zbigniew Madej, deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

During the last day of his visit to Poland, Nikolay Baybakov, accompanied by Zbigniew Madej and by Zbigniew Szalajda, minister of mining and machine industry, visited the Kinescope works UNITRA-POLKOLOR in Piaseczno.

PAP Reports Visit

LD262228 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Sep (PAP)--The USSR Government delegation, led by Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, left Warsaw on 26 September. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Zbigniew Madej, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission. The USSR ambassador, Boris Aristov, was present.

On the last day of their stay in Poland, Nikolay Baybakov, the head of the Soviet delegation, and Zbigniew Madej, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well as Zbigniew Szalajda, minister of the metallurgy and engineering industry, visited an enterprise producing UNITRA-POLKOLORY kinescopes in Piaseczno near Warsaw.

The guests acquainted themselves with the progress of television tube production and with some problems of the Polish electronics industry. There was discussion of common possibilities for extending cooperation in the production of color television sets. This cooperation could help to reduce the import of certain components and materials from capitalist countries.

The Soviet delegation's visit to Poland, which ended on 26 September, writes PAP journalist Janusz Kotarski, stemmed from the accords adopted in August during the meeting between Stanislaw Kania, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea.

In the course of the talks, in which the Polish side was headed by Zbigniew Madej, the Soviet side received information on the present state of the country's economy, on the anticrisis measures being taken in the complex balance-of-payments situation and also on the possibilities of developing cooperation with the USSR. The Soviet delegation addressed itself to the problems presented to it with great attention and goodwill. The chairman and other members of the delegation, outstanding specialists on economic problems, took a detailed interest in the problems facing the Polish People's Republic in various branches of the economy, particularly the problems of mining hard coal, agriculture and cooperative links with the processing industry.

Ways and means of cooperating with the aim of overcoming the crisis phenomena and activating Polish industry were discussed, as well as the provision of Soviet deliveries, particularly of fuel, raw materials and other materials. Both sides considered it desirable to continue work on expanding cooperation in the utilization of the spare productive capacity of Polish industry, taking account of the mutually beneficial agreements already reached concerning light industry. The need to strengthen industrial cooperation between the two countries, making it possible to increase the output of a number of kinds of goods without resorting to the expensive import of components from the capitalist states was also stressed. This refers particularly to the electronics industry, the building-machine industry and equipment for light industry.

In the light of Poland's reduced export possibilities, an important problem touched on in the course of the talks was the problem of Poland's ever-increasing indebtedness and ways of gradually bringing trade turnover into balance.

Nikolay Baybakov, the head of the Soviet delegation, was received [words indistinct] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR and Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

The head of the Soviet delegation, accompanied by Zbigniew Madej, visited Silesia where he inspected the FAMUR mining engineering works at Katowice and the Lenin mine at Myslowice. He also visited the building site of a brown coal open-cast mine and a power station at Belchatow. During meetings with the labor collectives at the enterprises, the guest took an interest in organizational activities, social and living condition matters and production difficulties.

The other members of the delegation studied the work of light industry factories at Bialystok and visited the metallurgical [passage indistinct].

STATE PLANNING OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON USSR TRADE

LD271450 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Interview by Anna Andrzejewska with Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; date not specified--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] A Soviet economic delegation visited Poland recently. You took part in many of the talks. Can you tell me about the content of these talks, and the purpose of the visit?

[Answer] The talks lasted for almost a week. Our guest, Chairman of the Planning Committee Nikolay Baybakov, was received by First Secretary Comrade Kania and by Premier Comrade Jaruzelski, and he held talks with our chairman of planning, Deputy Premier Madej. Apart from this, there were a number of meetings between experts; and -- what is very important -- the delegation went on a journey around the country in order to view our economic situation.

[Question] And now, let me turn to the subject of coal. Did the Soviet delegation discuss how much coal is needed from Poland -- how must they must import from here?

[Answer] This is very simple. Up until 1979 we used to deliver to the Soviet Union -- including a special exchange transaction -- 9.5 million tons of coal. In 1980, as a result of the crisis situation in which we found ourselves, we did not reach this quantity. And for 1981 a quota of 5.5 million tons has been agreed, which will probably not be fully implemented. As far as 1982 is concerned, it is clear that the Soviet partners will submit more or less the same requirement as was submitted for 1981, namely less than we used to supply.

[Question] Are we (?importing) more oil and gas?

[Answer] Well, this is a problem which we are discussing. We have submitted a requirement on the same level as for the current year. And we are now waiting for the reaction of our partner, who after analyzing the results of the talks, will probably convey their own concrete proposals during the next round.

[Question] Was any mention made of additional credits?

[Answer] Of course additional credits for 1982 were discussed. And we shall not be able to fully balance our turnover, (?if) this matter [interrupted by interviewer]

[Question] We remind our listeners that we have had a negative balance of payments with the Soviet Union for 6 years now [words indistinct].

[Answer] Yes, yes, but the particular growth of our payment obligations fell during 1981. We have received very considerable postponements of payments, for example the last ones were during the visit by our leaders to the Crimea when the Soviet Union postponed both our obligations in convertible currency and some credit payments to the considerable value of R500 million due for repayment before 1985.

[Question] Sir, was the Soviet delegation only interested in two factories?

[Answer] Some of the delegation visited the Stalowa Wola steelworks where -- as is known -- we produce machines for construction purposes: machines (?for laying) pipelines and for transloading. Here, too, we are looking for possibilities of cooperation. For the first time concrete possibilities are emerging, and we even have a preliminary agreement between us that by the end of October experts from the two countries' enterprises should meet in order to establish the technical conditions of cooperation.

[Question] Can we be optimistic?

[Answer] Not only can we be optimistic but we must be optimistic in our situation, because [interrupted by interviewer]

[Question] We have no alternative?

[Answer] Because otherwise the entire (?sense of life) [words indistinct].

[Question] What I mean is: Can we be optimistic after these Soviet talks?

[Answer] Yes, I understand. Of course, inasmuch as I know the Soviet Union, inasmuch as I know their attitude to us, and in particular the attitude of Chairman of the Gosplan Comrade Baybakov, I am confident that the Soviet comrades will do their utmost to accommodate us, and we shall maintain a dynamic pace of trade in 1982 despite their own difficulties -- especially in agriculture. The structure of this trade toward the end of [word indistinct] will be much more favorable from the point of view of our imports, both for us and for our partner.

[Question] But, nevertheless, it is profitable for them to trade with us?

[Answer] Madame, if it were not profitable for them they would not trade with us. But as far as oil and gas, above all, are concerned it would be much more profitable for the Soviet partner to export them to the Western countries rather than to us, because they lose about one-third of the price they could get in convertible currencies.

[Question] But they are our partners and cannot forget us when we are in need.

[Answer] Precisely, but it would be well for our society to fully understand this.

NESTOROWICZ DISCUSSES TRADE RELATIONS WITH USSR

AU251310 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Sep 81 pp 1, 6

[Zbigniew Klejn interview with T. Nestorowicz, first vice minister of foreign trade: "Polish-Soviet Trade -- Facts Against Myths" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Comrade minister, you deal with our trade relations with the Soviet Union. Do our people know enough about them?

[Answer] Much is being written and said about those relations, and I myself give many interviews, supply information and try to publicize every new relevant event. Nevertheless, on the strength of the letters we receive as well as other evidence, I think that the knowledge of the subject is still poor and that myths and distrust continue to assert themselves.

[Question] You have often stressed the Soviet Union's sympathy for and understanding of our situation. What are the facts in this connection?

[Answer] Just look at our country. We have been in a severe economic crisis for over a year now. However, our industry is still working, even with difficulty and stoppages. It could never work without the supply from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This year we expect to import goods from those countries to the tune of some 33 billion convertible zlotys, which is about 60 percent of all our imports. Those goods are primarily raw materials and materials for production.

[Questions] What have we imported already?

[Answer] I have data for the first 8 months of this year. I declare that the Soviet Union supplied us with the expected quotas in line with the supply schedules and in some cases in excess of the quotas and that a small backlog exists in the case of iron concentrates, which is nothing dangerous. In the first 8 months of this year, we imported 8.9 million tons of oil (50,000 tons in excess of the contract); 590,000 tons of gasoline (100,000 tons more); 972,000 tons of diesel oil (112,000 tons more); 528,000 tons of coking coal (13,000 tons more); 32,000 tons of aluminum in lumps (2,500 tons more); 79,000 cubic meters of cellulose (over 3,500 cubic meters more); and pharmaceutical goods for R16.2 million (R600,000 more).

Although our exports have been greatly reduced this year, we were still able to import all that. Our imports from the socialist countries this year will amount to 33 billion convertible zlotys, but our exports will amount to only 26 billion convertible zlotys. Up to the end of last August, our trade deficit with those countries amounted to 24.6 billion, and 90 percent of this is with the Soviet Union. We have simply no more goods; but even with this handicap, we too are able to honor most of our obligations and even overfulfill them in some cases.

For example, this year we have exported 3 million tons of coal to the Soviet Union which is about 50,000 tons more than we should have exported; 390,000 tons of coke (14,000 tons more); and 638,000 tons of sulfur (about 70,000 tons more). All the same, we are still very far from reducing our debt, which, on the contrary, goes up all the time.

[Question] This means that we obtain goods, some of which we cannot pay for. This brings to mind the term "assistance," which was abused in the old days.

[Answer] We are talking about a normal trade exchange, and, as you know, trade exchanges are supported inter alia by extensive forms of credit. In this case it is not the classic form of credit, but simply a postponement of credit payments, which means that such postponed credits are actually a form of interest-free loans. In such a case we can speak of a truly enormous benevolence by our partner.

[Question] Speaking of trade, what are the specifics of our trade relations with the Soviet Union?

[Answer] As a trader I will say that these relations represent specific and very tangible advantages that are impossible to obtain in other markets. Above all, the Soviet Union is our main source of supplies of raw materials and materials for production. Of course, it could be said that such materials can be bought anywhere in the world, but ...you have to pay cash for them -- hard currency cash at that. However, we pay the Soviet Union for our imports primarily in the form of ready-made goods. Let us take the trade protocols for this year. The value of Soviet supplies of fuels, raw materials and materials for production to Poland was fixed at R3.16 billion, which is 64 percent of all our imports from the Soviet Union. As for us, we will export some goods to the Soviet Union for as little as R430 million, which is 12 percent of all our exports to the Soviet Union. The remaining exports are processed industrial goods, of which 64 percent are profitable products of the electroengineering industry. And I will tell you frankly: There is no other country in the world that would agree to such a trade structure.

[Question] We also import machines and equipment, which played a great role in our industrialization, but now we are curbing investments and setting other priorities. What is the effect of that on the supply structure of those products?

[Answer] The supplies of those products have been fixed many years ahead. The USSR and other socialist countries developed production to suit our proposed needs. The change in our priorities has caused -- let us be frank -- considerable perturbations in our partners' plans, but they have showed understanding.

For example, we have almost completely stopped importing gasoline-powered trucks, but are increasing the import of spare parts for these trucks, some of which are idle. Spare parts account for over 40 percent of the present imports in the group of transportation and farm machines! We have stopped buying oil tank wagons in Romania and coal tip wagons in Czechoslovakia. We have enough of those wagons for the time being, even if our production of them is restricted. We have drastically reduced investment imports, but we have greatly increased supplies for farming and food industry. I repeat: The countries practicing long-term economic planning did not find it easy to accept such drastic and sudden changes in our needs.

[Question] The last question: What new supplies can we expect?

[Answer] To ease our difficulties, the Soviet Union has agreed most recently to supply us -- in excess of all the previous agreements -- 100,000 tons of wheat for consumption, 10,000 tons of rice, 30,000 tons of frozen fish straight from the fishing grounds, 2 billion cigarettes and 17 million matchboxes. Most of these supplies will arrive this and next month and in November.

SECOND ROUND OF SOLIDARITY CONGRESS OPENS 26 SEP

Solidarity Press Conference

LD252210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Today, the day before the start of the second round of the first national congress of NSZZ Solidarity, a press conference was held in the Oliwia Hall. Its subject was the development of events during the period between the two rounds of the congress.

In reply to questions regarding the union's attitude to the question of workers' self-government, secretary of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] Andrzej Celinski said that the KKP Presidium made a proposal which, as it seems, makes it possible to find a way to a moderately conflict-free compromise solution, so that none of the sides should feel itself pushed into a corner. Agreement has not yet been reached in this matter and the possibility is only emerging. The union is open to dialogue with the government.

Andrzej Celinski recognized that the most important matter is to draw up a list of the work enterprises in which the principle of appointing the director by the founding organ will be applied as an exception. Government attempts to enlarge their list would mean a violation of the intention of the Sejm law. It was admitted that the KKP had received a certain number of protests against the moderate attitude of the Presidium. A final decision will be taken by the congress.

Did the recent campaign aimed against Solidarity influence the attitude of the union's leadership? This question met with the reply that in a country which finds itself in a state of crisis, it is not permissible to act in an emotional and ambitious manner. Even if the government behaves this way, Solidarity cannot take up such a position. It was also reported that the decision of the congress not to admit radio and television teams to the session hall remains in force.

Agenda for 26 Sep

LD260126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] The second round of the first national congress of delegates of NSZZ Solidarity opens in the Gdansk Oliwia Hall today. The congress will deal with the most significant task which is to establish the union's program. Thirteen teams of experts worked on the proposals for the program during the interim between the first and second rounds. The results of their work will be presented during the second round. It is expected that proposals concerning, among other things, the issue of negotiations and protest actions will be the subject of discussion today. The congress is to adopt today electoral regulations and to establish lists of candidates to the national authorities of the union. The question of amendments to the statute which were adopted during the first round of the congress will also be examined.

Congress Opens

LD260950 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Excerpts] In Gdansk's Oliwia Hall, the second round of NSZZ Solidarity's first national congress of delegates began today.

Before the deliberations began, those assembled sang the national anthem and "Boze Cos Polska" [patriotic hymn]. Then the elections of a new congress Presidium began. The second round of the congress was preceded by the celebration of morning mass in Gdansk's Oliwia Hall. The sermon was given by congress guest Father George (?Hybin) from Chicago. He referred to the recent papal encyclical by John Paul II, showing man's links with work.

Agenda Adopted

LD261330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Just after 1000 the second round of the national congress of delegates of NSZZ Solidarity began in Gdansk's Oliwia Hall.

In accordance with the resolution passed in the first part of the deliberations, a new congress Presidium was elected and then the agenda was approved. Among other things, the agenda envisages a report by the National Consultative Commission [KKP] about the activity between the first and second rounds of the congress; a discussion on the KKP report and on the proposal concerning the union's program on internal union issues, socioeconomic policy and public life. It is also envisaged that the electoral regulations for the national authorities will be passed.

During the discussion on the agenda, a proposal was put forward that the KKP Presidium explain the motives guiding them in accepting a compromise stand on worker self-government.

The chairman of the Slask-Dabrowa region informed delegates about the situation which had been created in connection with the Szczeglowice colliery incident. He also presented a written proposal of a resolution on this issue. The deliberations are continuing.

KKP Presidium Reproached

LD261532 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Excerpts] In the Oliwia Hall in Gdansk, the second round of the debates of the national congress of delegates of NSZZ Solidarity is being held.

In accordance with the agenda of the debates, the secretary of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] Andrzej Celinski, gave a report on the commission's activity between the first and second rounds of the congress.

He primarily discussed two matters: the conflict which arose against the background of the Council of Ministers' resolution on paying miners for working on free days, and the motives behind the KKP Presidium's adoption of a compromise stand on matters of the workers' self-government. This second matter evoked a stormy discussion. The KKP Presidium was reproached for breaking the resolution made during the first round of the congress.

Almost 50 delegates signed up for the discussion. The first few have already spoken. After they had taken the floor a formal motion was submitted concerning interruptions of the discussion until the delegates have been acquainted with the texts of the bills. A demand was made to listen to tape recordings of the discussion from the KKP Presidium session.

Miners, Self-Government Viewed

LD262122 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Participants in the first national congress of NSZZ Solidarity have again met in Gdansk for the second round of debates. Here is information we have so far received from PAP.

The session began a few minutes after 1000 with the greeting of the color guard which included the historic banner of the Gdansk strike committee. As on each day of the congress, the delegates sang the national anthem, followed by "Boze Cos Polska" [God, Poland's Savior] anthem. The first hours of the congress were devoted to procedural matters. A new Presidium of the congress was elected. Jerzy Buzek, a delegate from the Slask-Dabrowa region became its chairman. A new Commission of Resolutions and Motions was also elected. Subsequently the congress approved the agenda.

It is to be expected that the second round will last for at least 9 days, of which half will be taken up by a program discussion. It was decided to add the information about the conflict in the Szczyslowice mine to the agenda. Leszek Waliszewski, chairman of the Slask-Dabrowa region, informed about the background to and progress of the conflict. He suggested that the congress pass a resolution to show solidarity with the striking work force at the mine and, at the same time, call for a discontinuation of the Solidarity strikes and the maintenance of peace and union discipline.

A draft of this resolution will again be discussed by the congress. In the next point of the agenda Andrzej Celinski, National Consultative Commission [KKP] secretary, delivered information about the activities of the National Commission during the period between the first and second rounds of the congress. This pertained to two basic questions: the conflict against the background of the Council of Ministers' resolution on remuneration for miners' work done during free Saturdays and the KKP Presidium's stance with regard to workers' self-government.

Commenting on the first question, the KKP secretary stated that resolution 199, passed without the knowledge of the union authorities, broke the agreement between Solidarity and the minister of mining of May this year and also the Jastrzebie agreement. The union is aware of the need to increase coal extraction. However, it was stated, this cannot constitute a pretext to break agreements that have been concluded. This is all the more so since, in the opinion of the KKP, the authorities are aiming to sow discord among the miners and also between inhabitants of Silesia and the rest of the country. The stance of the KKP Presidium has met with the universal approval of unionists; no critical opinions were registered.

The statement of the KKP Presidium regarding workers' self-government was, however, received differently. In formulating this stance, social interests were taken into account, as were the proposals of the Sejm subcommissions. Speaking about the genesis of compromises in the matter of workers' self-government, Andrzej Celinski stated, among other things, that the union's position had, right from the beginning, been rejected by the authorities. Finally, the text of a resolution which in reality takes Solidarity's demands into account, was passed. The KKP Presidium asked the delegates to approve its stance. Fundamental controversies with regard to the matter to self-government were voiced by those who were the first to take part in the discussion based on this information. Waldemar Gil from Pomorze Zachodnie stated that the congress should not approve the stance of the KKP Presidium which runs counter to its resolution [as heard] and demanded that people who are responsible for this decision should be brought to account. It is, he stated, an unequivocal resolution of the congress, and it is only necessary that it be submitted to Solidarity's negotiating group in the Sejm.

On behalf of this group Mieczyslaw Gil, its chairman, from the Malopolska region, took the floor. He recalled the progress of discussions in the Sejm on draft laws on self-government and on the enterprise. He stated that the concept of a compromise entry with regard to the question of hiring and firing managers was born during the meeting between Solidarity's representatives and deputies on 21 September. This concept was presented to the KKP Presidium which authorized the negotiating group to present such a stance.

In the final analysis, despite strong pressure to accept solutions proposed by the government side, the Sejm approved a compromise concept.

After the first few participants in the discussion had their say, the discussion was interrupted to allow the delegates to acquaint themselves with the text of the resolutions passed by the Sejm. Demands were also made to listen to the tapes of the discussion at the KKP Presidium session at which this controversial decision was taken.

Subsequently, the congress heard a report from the Auditing Commission. It was delivered by Jerzy Nowak, its chairman, from Wielkopolska. In conclusion, the commission put forward suggestions dealing with putting the union's financial affairs in order and suggested that a vote of acceptance be taken for the outgoing national authorities of NSZZ Solidarity.

This is all we have from PAP. The organizers reserved the coverage monopoly exclusively for foreign journalists, especially Western journalists, and domestic journalists who gained entry to the Oliwia Hall in Gdansk. In connection with this, the Polish Radio is compelled to present its information service according to PAP dispatches.

PAP Reports on Events

LD262126 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 26 Sep (PAP) -- The second part of the Solidarity congress opened this morning in Gdansk.

A letter from the President of the AFL-CIO trade unions federation Lane Kirkland addressed to the congress was read out at the session.

According to an earlier decision, an agreement with the Polish Writers' Union was signed. The PWU President Jan Jozef Szczepanski said that his union was concluding an agreement with an authentic representative of the society, an event with no precedent in the country's history.

The Statutory Commission informed the congress that by September 26th 23 regional chapters affiliating between them more than 6 million members have ratified the statute amendments. The Statutory Commission has confirmed the validity of the amended text of the statute.

REPORTAGE ON 27 SEP SOLIDARITY CONGRESS SESSION

Resolution on Szczeglowice

LD270306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Today, on the second day of the first national congress of NSZZ Solidarity, discussion on the report on the National Consultative Commission [KPP] during the period between the first and second rounds of the congress will continue. It is expected that delegates will adopt a stance on the issue of the compromise decision of the KKP on worker self-government. About 50 delegates have requested speaking time. The first reading and discussion on the electoral regulations draft document will also take place.

During last night's deliberations the congress returned to the issue of Szczeglowice. The congress adopted a resolution in which it expresses indignation over the arrest of Tadeusz Arendt and supports the protest action of the Szczeglowice mine workforce. The delegates demand in the resolution that Tadeusz Arendt be immediately released and express a protest at setting public opinion against Solidarity activities. At the same time it is pointed out in the resolution that the authorities are striving to disturb the progress of the second round of the congress and to avert the attention of delegates and the community from the most important issues: elections of the union's authorities and the working out of its program.

The congress appeals to all Solidarity members to maintain particular caution, calm and trade union discipline, and to consult the congress about all decisions which could affect its progress.

Significance of Debates Noted

LD270520 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Today, on the second day of the deliberations of the national congress of NSZZ Solidarity delegates, discussion on the report on the activity of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] in the period between the first and second rounds of the congress will continue.

PAP writes that the present deliberations constitute the most significant part of the Solidarity congress since decisions will be made here about the program of the 9.5 million-strong organization and about the place and role which Solidarity wants to play in the democratic transformations of the country. The deliberations of the union's highest forum, PAP writes, are accompanied by the community's hopes, and at the same time anxiety, by an expectation that the national interest striving for constructive activity, a sense of joint responsibility for extricating the country out of the crisis and for Poland's fate, will take the upper hand over political aspirations, demagoguery and immediate aims. Only genuine activists of the union who are imaginative and possess a sense of realism can stand up to these tasks. One should expect that the congress will elect precisely such people to the union's national authorities.

Radio Cancels Planned Reportage

LD271136 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Gdansk dispatch by Mieczyslaw (Serafim)]

[Text] Good day. Unfortunately, I have hardly any information on the subject of debates at the second round of the NSZZ Solidarity congress, apart from the fact that the debate resumed at 1000 in the Oliwia Hall, and that its leading theme is self-government and the selection of directors. Nearly 50 delegates have asked to speak in this debate.

As you already certainly know, yesterday -- in the first part of the debate -- the congress decided not to allow the crew of the Gdansk station of Polish Radio to report on the debates. We had prepared ourselves to transmit, every day, a 1-hour report in the local program; but we did not even receive accreditation for journalists, not to mention the installation of equipment.

We hoped for the best; the coastal press printed communiques about the planned reports. But in this situation, making use of my presence in the "At Noon" radio magazine I have no other choice but to cancel these reports.

[Announcer] To supplement this, I shall add that the PAP correspondent reports that at the beginning of the second day of debates at the Solidarity congress, the minutes of the KKP Presidium session were read, after which a compromise stand was adopted on the subject of workers' self-government.

The delegates received the texts of the laws newly-passed by the Sejm on workers' self-government and enterprises. They will be the basis for discussion on the problem of workers' self-government.

Self-Government Debated

LD271518 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Sep (PAP) -- The debates of the second day of the resumed Solidarity congress started with the reading of a protocol from the session of the National Consultative Commission's [NCC] Presidium which adopted a compromise stand on the employees' self-management issue. The texts of the newly Sejm-enacted laws on employees' self-management and enterprises were distributed among the delegates.

The discussion that followed on the (?compromise) stand of the NCC stand proved that the opinions on the subject vary. Many discussants charged members of the NCC Presidium with autocratic views and disregard for the resolution adopted during the first round of the Solidarity congress. However, more and more opinions could be heard calling for not allowing emotions to take the upper hand and for considering the present situation in practical terms.

Chairman of the NCC Lech Walesa said, among other things, that it is easy to avoid making decisions but the thing is to take them while they are unpopular. Meantime, only four members of the Presidium arrived for the decisive NCC meeting, the rest displayed lack of interest avoiding to take responsibility.

Discussion Continues

LD272018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Today, on the second day of the second round of the NSZZ Solidarity congress, the minutes of the protocol from the session of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] Presidium at which a compromise was adopted in the matter of workers' self-government, were read.

According to REUTER, Lech Walesa, addressing the most radically-minded delegates, said: If you want to destroy the Sejm and the government I say "no", and also if you want to seize power I also say "no". The same source also reports that he warned against the union running the risk of introducing a totalitarian system, one far worse than the present one.

During the first part of the afternoon session, discussion continued on the problems of workers' self-government and on the bill and attitude adopted by the KKP Presidium in this matter. Alongside further criticisms of the attitude of the Presidium those accepting this attitude were more numerous. It was pointed out, among other things, that the democratism to which the union refers also assumes the acceptance of the principles of parliamentarism. To present the Sejm with a demand that it pass a law in the manner proposed by the union would in reality be an ultimatum. Generally, the opinion has begun to prevail that the attitude of the KKP Presidium should be accepted by the congress, although with reservations.

During this part of the session, two of the guests at the congress made speeches, Gen Mieczyslaw Boruta-Spiechowicz, who introduced himself as a soldier from three wars and who was greeted with an ovation; and the general secretary of the British trade union congress, Len Murray, who conveyed greetings to the congress.

Walesa Supports Compromise

NC271517 Paris AFP in English 1459 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, 27 Sep (AFP) -- Solidarity Chairman Lech Walesa today strongly backed the compromise decision on self-management in industries -- which was ratified by the Polish parliament two days ago -- at the independent trade union's national convention in Gdansk.

Mr Walesa lashed out at critics of the compromise and accused them of trying to transform Solidarity into an establishment "as totalitarian as the present power" in Poland.

"I don't want to be taken for a fool," began the fiery leader of the Gdansk strikes which sparked off the Solidarity movement. Referring to members of the union's governing body who are against the compromise but who were absent from the meeting at which it was approved, Mr Walesa said, "People should assume their responsibilities."

Most of the 800 delegates at the convention wildly applauded his improvised speech which was seen as a counter-offensive by the faction favoring the controversial compromise reached between the parliament and Solidarity.

The compromise, which will be effective from January 1st, 1982, was criticised by a number of delegates which believed it would allow the Warsaw government to maintain its control on the management of industries.

The law provides that managers of many factories and other enterprises can be appointed either by workers' councils or by the government, each side having veto power over the other's nominations.

Self-Government Act Criticism

LD272344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] The second day of the second round of the national congress of NSZZ Solidarity's delegates was filled with discussion on the problem of workers' self-government, or to be more precise, on the situation in which the congress has found itself, as well as the union as a whole, following the adoption by the National Consultative Commission [KKP] Presidium of a compromise attitude regarding this matter. Subsequently, an entry from the protocol of a KKP Presidium session was read out. It turned out that the decision was taken by four members of the Presidium who sat in a session with experts. The compromise stance was supported by Lech Walesa, Todeusz Jedynek and Stanislaw Wadolowski [word indistinct]. Jan Rulewski dissented. The texts of the self-government act and the enterprises act were made available after the congress delegates demanded this.

The tumultuous discussion in which a few dozen speakers took part provided an opportunity to launch frequently vicious attacks against the authors of the controversial decision which, as far as a considerable proportion of the delegates is concerned, runs counter to the resolution passed by the congress during its first round. Another trend in the discussion revolved around attempts to defend the motives by which the Presidium was guided; above all, attempts to arrive at conclusions from the situation created by the passing of the self-government and enterprises acts. It was emphasized that these acts do not fully satisfy the union but that they create foundations for a different tactic in the self-government area.

It was Lech Walesa, among others, who defended the compromise entry regarding the self-government issue. He stated, among other things, that it is not difficult to avoid making a decision; the thing is to make decisions, popular or otherwise. Self-government is everywhere; we can choose directors everywhere. [sentence as heard]

At long last the union must try to define its position, Lech Walesa stated. Someone is trying to destroy the Sejm and the government and take their place, to be more totalitarian than these two bodies. It will then be a totalitarianism that is much worse than we have now, Lech Walesa stated.

During yesterday's proceedings at the congress, the opinion of Solidarity advisers who had taken part in negotiations with representatives of the Sejm and who had a hand in formulating the KKP opinions was also heard.

It is the opinion of the advisers that there was no chance of the Sejm passing an act formulated exactly in accordance with Solidarity's wishes. In this situation everything was done to get as good an act as possible.

Further Criticism

LD280738 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Today, on the third day of the second round of the NSZZ Solidarity congress, delegates will express their views on the issue of a vote of acceptance for the activity of the outgoing National Consultative Commission [KKP].

Let us return, however, to yesterday's session. Discussion was mainly on worker self-government. Some supported the authors of the compromise stance within the KKP Presidium regarding self-government. Others saw the stance of the Presidium on this issue as being contrary to the resolution which the congress adopted during the first round. Lech Walesa stood up in defense of the decision of the KKP Presidium. Together with Stanislaw Wadolowski and Tadeusz Jedynek, Lech Walesa voted for compromise.

In his view, theoretical arguments have screened the picture of reality for many delegates. He said that we have at the moment such a situation that if no one wants to elect a director, even in large enterprises, let him just try that. All that we were concerned about was the director and the contest for a director. Other subjects were not examined since the network told me outright that they would agree to the others. Jan Rulewski, the sole participant in the session of the Presidium, did not support the stance of the KKP Presidium on the issues of self-government. Giving reasons for his decision he said at the congress that departing from the resolution of the first round of the congress, the possibility of using a new form of trade union activity which the referendum announced in the resolution, has been missed.

The speaker ended with a formal proposal for the decision of the Presidium not to be recognized. Advisers also took the floor: Jacek Kuron and Szymon Jakubowik. They both stated that in the face of the deputies' initiative it was impossible to avoid talks and next a compromise without placing oneself under the threat of being accused of holding a confrontational view.

In the afternoon session guests at the congress made speeches: Mieczyslaw Boruta [word indistinct], secretary general of the British trade unions and Anna Walentynowicz who reported on her travels and talks in England, Spain and France.

PAP Reports Debate

LD280922 Warsaw PAP in English 0805 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Sep (PAP)--A discussion on the issue of worker self-management in view of the Solidarnosc National Consultative Commission Presidium compromise stance on the matter was the number one topic at today's debates of the union's congress in Gdansk. It was revealed that the decision to adopt the compromise stance had been taken by four Presidium members following a discussion with the participation of experts. Lech Walesa, Tadeusz Jedynek and Stanislaw Wadolowski voted for the compromising stance. Jan Rulewski voted against.

During the stormy debate which ensued many speakers violently attacked the controversial decision. Many delegates considered it contrary to the resolution adopted during the first round of the congress.

Another trend in the debate were attempts at defending the Presidium's stance and drawing conclusions from the situation now that the Sejm has passed the laws on worker self-management and on enterprises.

Although they do not fully satisfy the union, they provide grounds for the union to change its tactics as regards self-management, the delegates stressed.

Mikolaj Kiecko of Western Pomerania said: "We have recorded a half-success or rather a half-defeat."

Andrzej Gwiazda of Gdansk stated that the compromise formula was understood by the members of the union as "a departure from the line of the congress. It is an unpardonable political error. The people who made that decision forgot they were representing 10 million. The statement of the Presidium vastly reduced our chances to exert pressure on self-management."

According to Antoni Borowski of the Elblag ZAMECH factory, "The law is a step backwards in view of the expectations of our crew. We must accept those two laws, even silently, but immediately launch the struggle for amending them."

Jerzy Zielenski of the Warsaw region said he was not convinced that the majority of union members are so radical as one hears here. He said he wanted to remind some colleagues that "some months ago they did not want to hear about worker self-management at all."

Lech Walesa observed that "it is not difficult to duck decisions; it is difficult to make them, whether they are popular or not. What have we won? There is self-management everywhere. We can choose directors everywhere."

He (?said) the union must now try to define itself at last. "Someone is trying to break down the Sejm, break down the government (?and) take their place and be more totalitarian than they. It will then be worse totalitarianism than now. I will not take this bait. Some people are avoiding decisions. Only four people out of eleven turned up at the Presidium. What did I have to do? Duck and wait for an earthquake?"

One of the fiercest attacks against the Presidium decision came from Jan Rulewski of Bydgoszcz. He said that now that the union is attacked and spat upon, on his part yielding to a compromise would be pointless. According to him, the resolution of the first round of the congress was right. It is all the more important as it disproves the propaganda claim that a handful of extremists lead Solidarity. The resolution of self-management was adopted in a democratic way by a vast majority of delegate votes (?and the) Presidium started to dismantle this resolution. Rulewski submitted a formal motion not to accept the Presidium's decision.

Most of the addresses, even very critical, concluded with appeals to come to terms with the present situation and generally not come out against the Sejm law.

The delegates heard opinions of NCC [National Consultative Commission] advisers Jacek Kuron and Szymon Jakubowicz, who took part in the debate when the Presidium formulated its controversial stance. They said that when the Sejm deputies came out with the initiative to talk, it was impossible to avoid talks and the compromise. Otherwise, we could have been accused of assuming a stance of confrontation.

The addresses of the advisers were to conclude the discussion on the subject, but at the last moment some more delegates decided to speak (Antoni Epczewski, Patrycjusz Kosmowski) and fiercely attacked the advocates of the compromise.

According to what press spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz said at a press conference tonight, the general trend which appeared after today's congress debates is not to block the Sejm law any longer. The most important thing now is for the passed laws to function in practice in accordance with the expectation [words indistinct]. As for the voices of criticism against members of the NCC Presidium themselves, elections will be a chance to adopt final stances, he said.

General secretary of the British trades union congress Len Murray extended greetings to the congress.

Tonight's debates closed with an address by a congress guest Anna Walentynowicz, who spoke about her trips and talks in Britain, Spain and France.

Onyszkiewicz Press Conference

LD280146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Toward the end of yesterday's session during the afternoon of the second round of the Solidarity congress a press conference was held in which press spokesman of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] Janusz Onyszkiewicz participated. In his view, after the completed controversial discussion on worker self-government at the congress, a tendency not to block the Sejm law was formed. The most significant thing at present is for the laws passed to function in practice in accordance with the expectation of the union. So far as criticism is concerned about the members of the KKP themselves, Janusz Onyszkiewicz stated that these elections will constitute an opportunity to adopt final stances. The KKP press spokesman also said that talks are announced between Solidarity representatives and the government side on the Council of Ministers law pertaining to the additional remuneration for miners for days which are legislatively free from work.

End of Second Day

LD272132 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Sep (PAP) -- Debates of the second day of round two Solidarity congress closed in the evening. Participants in the afternoon session continued to discuss the issues of employee self-management, the Sejm law governing it and the union's stance on the law. The congress heard opinions of Solidarity advisers who had taken part in negotiations with Sejm deputies and in discussions during which the National Consultative Commission Presidium arrived at its opinion on the matter. According to the advisers, there were no chances for the Sejm to pass the law in the exact version proposed by Solidarity. In this situation, everything had been done for the Sejm to [words indistinct] the law in the best form possible.

AGENDA FOR SOLIDARITY CONGRESS 28 SEP SESSION

LD280224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Today is the third day of the second round of the NSZZ Solidarity congress which is being held in Gdansk. A discussion of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] report which was presented during the first round of the congress is to begin. It is also envisaged that the issue of a vote of acceptance of the activity of the outgoing KKP will be dealt with. It is also to be expected that the draft document on electoral regulations will be read for the first time and submitted for discussion.

KOR Ends Work 28 Sep

NC281039 Paris AFP in English 1026 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Gdansk, northern Poland, 28 Sep (AFP) -- The Polish workers' rights organisation KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] has been wound up, a senior member of the organisation told the congress of the independent trade union Solidarity here today.

Economist Edward Lipinski, 93, made the announcement in a speech which bitterly attacked the authorities. "It is their socialism which is anti-revolutionary and anti-socialist," he said.

KOR was founded in 1976 to defend workers who were victims of "repression" by the authorities. It has had close ties with Solidarity since the union was formed a year ago.

Many KOR founder-members and sympathisers now belong to Solidarity, including KOR leader Jacek Kuron, who is a regular target of the Soviet press.

Mr Lipinski told the congress, "We have fought for all those persecuted. Now our activities are over, society is ready to defend itself, others have taken up the struggle for human rights and an independent Poland."

But he warned, "The struggle is not finished. There are forces trying to return to the situation prior to August 1980" (when Solidarity emerged).

Poland's "official socialism" has "destroyed us and other peoples for 35 years (and) led the country to unprecedented disaster," Mr Lipinski, who said he had been a socialist since 1906, added.

He also voiced astonishment that Poland's leaders could hint at a "blood bath" or intervention by the Armed Forces to "defend socialism". No one in Poland wanted large-scale private enterprise again, Mr Lipinski said, but they wanted property to belong to "society" and not the state.

The economist's speech was warmly applauded and he was embraced by Solidarity leader Lech Walesa. A motion thanking KOR for its work was read out from the workers of the Radom factories and the Ursus tractor plant--the scene of disturbances in 1976--and was to be put to congress later.

Mr Lipinski's speech was the high spot of the morning session today, which also dealt with procedural matters in advance of the union's leadership elections.

The debate on self-management, which caused fierce argument yesterday over the union's compromise with the government on the question, was adjourned till later today while a committee laboured to draw up a resolution acceptable to a majority.

Delegates were also to be asked to approve the report of the union's executive, which was delivered during the first part of the congress earlier this month but not voted upon.

KOR Activity 'Completed'

LD281256 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] This morning the session of NSZZ Solidarity's congress resumed in Gdansk. Prof Edward Lipinski made a speech as a guest of the congress. He read a statement by KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] which he termed the testament of this group. The statement, recalling KOR's activity so far, asserts that on the fifth anniversary of its coming into being KOR considers its activity to be completed. He said that this fact is connected with KOR's function having been assumed by other independent social forces, and above all by Solidarity.

Following this a discussion developed on the electoral law.

CLUB AIMS TO PREPARE NATION FOR 'FREE ELECTIONS'

NC272102 Paris AFP in English 2056 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, 27 Sep (AFP)--A group of Solidarity members, intellectuals and journalists has formed a new club which aims to "prepare (Polish) society for free elections" and to work for "regional worker self-management" and "economic sovereignty (?for) Poland," sources here said today.

The sources said that the [words indistinct] service of independence," formed in the wings of the current Solidarity national congress here, could be defined as "a form of civic action in favor of human freedom and national sovereignty."

The 39 founding members, who signed the club charter made public here today, said they planned to inform young Poles of the "historic truth" and "national memory" of their country in co-operation with independent labor, student and veterans organizations.

Among the charter signatories were journalists from non-official publications, various Solidarity leaders including Warsaw branch deputy chief Seweryn Jaworski, a few members of the Independent Students' Union and several intellectual figures.

Rural Solidarity Secretary Jozef Teliga, former KOR (Social Self-Defense Committee) member Antoni Macierewicz and human rights advocate Wojciech Ziembinski also signed the club charter.

SOLIDARITY CONGRESS RESTRICTS NEWS DISSEMINATION

LD261720 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] The monopoly on information about the course of the NSZZ Solidarity congress has been reserved by the organizers exclusively for foreign journalists, particularly Western, and for Polish ones allowed to enter the Oliwia Hall in Gdansk.

In connection with this, Polish Radio is forced to present news on the congress based on reports by the POLISH PRESS AGENCY.

MEDIA COMMENTS ON SECOND ROUND OF TU CONGRESS

Commentary on Upcoming Congress

LD252350 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The resolutions adopted today by the Sejm have confirmed the outcome of the accords. It has also confirmed its role of the supreme organ of the state authority. With its resolutions it has decided a number of issues which had been the subject of a controversy. The eyes of the nation are now directed at the Solidarity congress.

It is now being expected -- by the members and non-members of the union -- that the congress will adopt an attitude to the Sejm resolutions and, above all, that it will adopt an unambiguous attitude with regard to the legal and constitutional order of the Polish People's Republic, that it will determine clearly its attitude to the system which exists in Poland. It is also expected that the congress will facilitate the elucidation of two issues which are the object of the aspiration of all citizens: first, the recovery of the much battered and disintegrated social bonds. As we all know, divisions now exist everywhere -- among colleagues at work places, among members of families, among members of various organizations, and among the organizations themselves. All this will have to be cemented together and organized so that it all serves the common tasks. Second, the nation also expects that, at the congress, there will emerge more clearly than before the line of moderation and accord.

As is well known, the extremists, the extreme forces, are always easily discernible, more easy to spot: They are in the center of attention for everyone. In such a situation every citizen asks himself whether the division between the moderates and extremists is only a product of the propaganda or a social fact. Well, the congress will produce a proof in this respect. What is one therefore expecting from the congress?

We are expecting that it will confirm what has already been a lasting achievement of the whole past year, ever since August 1980. This means respect for the social cost of all that is happening in our country, and also the achievements that have been attained through struggle -- with the most essential and decisive participation of Solidarity -- as well as the blunders committed by both sides, and sometimes, merely, ordinary obstinacy, stubbornness and inflexibility. For this we all have to pay.

Every ordinary working man is asking himself: How much more is it going to cost us, who will pay for it -- not only for the proposed reforms and changes about which a long discussion has been in progress, but who will pay for the possible mistakes and shortcomings? Everyone involved in politics has two options to choose from: The first one is the policy of risk, of risking all that has been gained and achieved with so much effort. The other option is the policy of moderation, which takes account of the cost to the public, a policy of caution; the guarantee of such a policy is the implementation, a genuine implementation, of the idea of a front of national accord, which has been widely demanded by a number of social groups and forces. The nation obviously is expecting that the Solidarity congress will also adopt a stand on this issue.

PAP Previews Congress

LD252216 Warsaw PAP in English 2023 GMT 25 Sep 81

["Before Second Round of Solidarnosc Congress" by PAP -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Sep (PAP) -- Public attention is again focused on Gdansk, where the second round of the Solidarnosc congress is scheduled to start tomorrow. The socio-political atmosphere in Poland has changed dramatically since the first round of the congress, and tension has reached a point comparable to that recorded last August. Needless to say, some resolutions adopted at the first round were the direct reason for the development.

Public opinion in Poland is increasingly divided, as the forthcoming second round inspires both hope and anxiety. Delegates to the congress are responsible for the fate of the Polish people. They also bear the historical responsibility for coming up to the expectations and appeasing anxiety, and this is only possible when emotions give way to reason, the Polish *raison d'etat* in particular, and when political aspirations of individual people give way to aspirations of the entire union, which can become a driving force of democratic transformations of socialist society in Poland. Under the circumstances, there is need for the union specifying its identity in view of this country's socio-political system. Thirteen working groups, set up by the congress, were elaborating an outline of the programme between the two rounds. Their proposals concerning the union's structure, socio-economic policy, and public life will be submitted for discussion starting tomorrow.

The agenda of the first day of the second round features also debate on amendments to the union's statute, which were adopted at the first round and were supposed to be ratified by individual chapters. Moreover, lists of candidates to the union's authorities to be elected for a two-year term of office are expected to be established tomorrow.

Aims Must Be Defined

LD251534 Warsaw PAP in English 1430 GMT 25 Sep 81

["Solidarity's Identity in Question" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Sep (PAP) -- There is no denying that with its congress the Solidarity leadership is trying to drown out the repercussions of the outcome of the party congress in public preception, wrote TRYBUNA LUDU today.

This is only logical considering the undisguised political ambitions held by at least part of the Solidarity leadership. Thus the course of events might have sorely disappointed only those who thought that the party would not face up to the political challenge, went on the daily.

If one compares soberly and without prejudice the statements and resolutions passed by the congress with the contents and eloquence of the Political Bureau statement one is bound to note solely consistency and continuation to which the congress firmly and unambiguously committed the elected authorities. He who took the trouble to understand what kind of a party has emerged from the extraordinary congress, its position and the programme with which it addressed the society will not be taken by surprise by the answer which the party leadership imparted to the first part of the Solidarity congress. He who thought that the party congress motto on readiness to defend socialism [words indistinct] as one defends independence is an empty phrase must have been bitterly [words indistinct].

TRYBUNA LUDU said in conclusion: No one in the party has sounded retreat, and [words indistinct] since the party itself would not allow it.

This is perhaps why the order to attack was given in Gdansk. Maybe precisely the awareness that the post-congress party is serious about its decisions and obligations becoming more and more firmly imbedded in social consciousness has brought forth the known reaction of the first part of the Solidarity congress:

"No door has not been shut yet [as received] dust has not yet settled on any negotiation table, and it is still too early for a burial service.

"The Solidarity organisation, which affiliates millions of working people, is very weighty element of the Polish reality. The union must unambiguously choose and define its identity and decide on the road it intends to follow -- the road of struggle for workers' interests or the road of struggle for power. Very much in Poland depends on (?that) choice. But those who think with hope or fear that all depends on it will be proved wrong," TRYBUNA LUDU concluded.

Comments on Congress Cited

LD262150 Warsaw PAP in English 2018 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Sep (PAP) -- The Warsaw press carries two commentaries on today's opening of the second round of the Solidarnosc congress.

TRYBUNA LUDU wrote that "Solidarnosc has taken on the duties of defending employee interests, but is performing them one-sidedly, just as one-sidedly as it transgresses into fields reserved as the competence of authorities alone."

"Solidarnosc's one-sided political activity, manifested in its constant bothering of various power bodies, is in point of fact contrary to the statutory duty of a trade union, it is contrary to the essential interests of its members [word indistinct].

What other judgement can one pass on a social, political, union activist, who professes his perfect awareness of what the society needs and does nothing to satisfy those needs? Worse than that, he purposefully engages in the activity of disintegration, which leads to breaking down and dividing the society.

"This activity of the union is related to the problem of its leaders' political responsibility to the masses of members its representation of (?all) society."

"Without any constructive programme of one's own, one can (though this is short-lived) build social trust on negating and thwarting the efforts and programmes of other agents of political life. Using the swinging social moods, one can also try to save one's face by sticking banners which spell out hunger threat and annihilation of the society into the hands of the working people."

"In the recent weeks, Solidarity has resorted again to those and other similar and spectacular mottos and actions. Only they [word indistinct] and less in common with the interests of the working people. They may provide for short-lived political successes in the power struggle. However, they are moves in a political game all the more ruthless as it is played at somebody else's expense, also using somebody else's hands."

"Over a longer time attempts at presence in the political life based on shunning political responsibility are doomed to failure. Sooner or later the working class will remember that it is a subject of politics, and not a tool. The way in August it reminded the team then running the party and the state about this," TRYBUNA LUDU concluded. [sentence as received]

In a commentary on the same subject the SLOWO POWSZECHNE Catholic daily said that "it depends on both sides whether it will be possible to quit the (?load) of a further escalation of tension and confrontation, whether it will be possible to resume the broken dialogue and establish a platform of cooperation with trade unions. Delegates to the first national Solidarity congress are facing a task which may seem impossible. Contrary to what many articles on the subject say, they are not facing a choice between cooperation and confrontation, but the problem how not to waste the chance for future cooperation under conditions of confrontation."

"Now no-one in Poland can say what results the congress will bring, or even when it will end. One thing we know for sure: After the debates in Gdansk are over, we shall have to live and work in the same country which is sinking deeper and deeper in the depths of a social and economic crisis."

"The delegates will need not only courage, but also prudence, not only romanticism, but first of all realism, not so much a reckoning of intentions, as of forces."

Role of KOR

LD262246 Warsaw PAP in English 2013 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Sep (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU disclosed in a commentary that according to Gossip Rife in Warsaw the KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] organization plans to "announce at the second part of Solidarity congress that it had given birth to a huge boy by the name of Solidarity and is going to make it its heir while its leaders continue their mission within the framework of the independent self-governed trade union."

"KOR leaders have and continue to operate within the Solidarity organization. Almost every adventurist hue and cry, extremist speeches, and anti-government political mole, an orchestrated conflict, a campaign of 'spontaneous' protests happened to have been engineered by some KOR leaders."

"The first part of Solidarity congress came to be dominated by the extremist politicized wing. It often spoke through the mouths of KOR leaders, sponsored resolutions correlated to its program motif, and KOR leaders appeared to be the radicals' spearhead. It seemingly has got so accustomed to treat Solidarity as its home that it decided on the fussion. [Word indistinct] award, KOR has come to the conclusion that it has no use for diversity, Solidarity is mature enough for an organizational unity, Solidarity's extremists can do without affiliated bodies in town and the KOR leaders will only profit by operating under a shield which is less provocative than their own."

REPORTAGE OF PROCEEDINGS OF 25 SEP SEJM SESSION

Session Summed Up

LD251504 Warsaw PAP in English 1421 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Sep (PAP) -- After the Sejm session reopened this morning debate was continued on the government information presented by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski concerning the main political, social and economic problems of the country as well as on reports of Sejm committees relating to the bills on state enterprises and employee self-management in a state enterprise.

Present are Stanislaw Kania, Henryk Jablonski and Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The Sejm has unanimously enacted the laws on: state enterprises, and on employee self-management at state enterprises. The Sejm adopted a resolution on the most important current problems of Poland. A committee on employee self-government of enterprises was set up in the Sejm. The Sejm enacted the law on combating speculation.

The Sejm recalled Jerzy Brzostek from the post of minister of building and building materials industry and named Witold Dabrowski a temporary head of the ministry.

At the same time the prime minister told the Sejm that he will present the candidature for the post of minister of foreign affairs at a later date.

The 2-day Sejm session closed at 1330 today.

Law on State Enterprises

LD272120 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 27 Sep 81

["Abridged Version" of Law on State Enterprises adopted by the Sejm on 25 September]

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Sep (PAP) -- A state enterprise is the basic organizational unit of the national economy. It is an independent, self-governed and self-financing economic unit which possesses a legal status and which while managing a part of national property carries out independent economic activity concordant with the goals of the national socioeconomic plan.

A state enterprise creates conditions which promote the shaping of socialist labor relations.

The organs of the enterprise independently take decisions on and organize the work of the enterprise in all the departments of its activity in keeping with the rules of law and with the purpose of executing the tasks of the enterprise.

State organs can undertake decisions concerning the activity of a state enterprise only in cases envisaged by appropriate legal acts.

The Council of Ministers will define through an appropriate degree the shape in which the law's regulations will apply to state enterprises subordinate to the minister of national defense, the minister of finance as well as those subordinate to the minister of justice and operating at penal institutions.

The Council of Ministers will also define through an appropriate decree the scope of the law's application to state enterprises engaged in tasks related to the defense and security of the state.

The law's regulations do not apply to the following state enterprises: the Polish State Railways (PKP), the Polish post, telegraph and telephone, the LOT Polish Airlines, the state insurance enterprise and banks.

The organs of state administration have the right to form international enterprises jointly with other countries.

The organs of a state enterprise include: a General Assembly of Employees (delegates), an Employee Council and director of an enterprise.

The powers of the employee General Assembly and the Employee Council are defined in the law on the employee self-government of a state enterprise.

The director of a state enterprise takes decisions independently and is responsible for them.

Director of a state enterprise is appointed and recalled either by the founding organ or the Employee Council. Both these organs have the mutual right to veto the decision on the appointing or recalling of a director with a period not exceeding 2 weeks.

The Council of Ministers will agree with the trade unions and approve through an appropriate decree a list of key enterprises in which directors are nominated and recalled by the founding organ.

Director of a public utility enterprise is appointed and recalled by the founding organ. In the event of the protest being turned down, the organ making the protest has the right to appeal to a court to resolve the dispute. The court's decision is final.

The director of a state enterprise is appointed either for a 5-year term or for an indefinite period of time.

Director of a state enterprise is appointed from among candidates chosen by means of a competition. The competition jury comprises representatives of the Employees Council, of the bank financing the activity of an enterprise, of trade unions, political and youth organizations as well as of the Chief Technical Organization (NOT).

The jury evaluating the candidates' capacities for the post of a director takes into account their qualifications, their moral and social attitude and abilities to cooperate with fellow employees.

The Employee Council has the right to submit to the founding organ a motion to recall a director if he seriously infringes in his activity on the legal regulations and if his incorrect activity prevents an enterprise from attaining satisfactory economic effects. The Employee Council may present to the director a proposal for the recalling of a deputy director, with the motivations for this proposal. The organ which received a proposal from the enterprise Employee Council regarding the recall of a director is obliged over the course of [words indistinct] to examine the proposal or conduct an investigation. If the claims brought are confirmed during the investigation, the founding organ will be obliged to take account of this proposal within 7 days.

Some provisions concerning supervision over the state enterprise:

The founding body controls and evaluates the activity of the enterprise and the work of the director.

The founding body has the right of authoritative intervention in the affairs of the enterprise only in cases envisaged by the provisions of the law.

The founding act of the enterprise may state that the founding body's rights in the sphere of supervision specified in the present law may be conferred on a supervisory council set up by that body.

The founding body has a right to oblige the enterprise to add a task to its plan or assign to it a task which goes beyond the plan if this is indispensable in view of the needs of the country's defense, in the case of a natural disaster or in order to fulfill international obligations.

The founding body has a right to suspend the director of the enterprise in his duties in the case when his prolonged exercising of the function is a major infringement of the law or a threat to essential interests of the national economy.

When the director of the enterprise is suspended in his duties, the (?founding) body appoints an acting manager of the enterprise for a time not exceeding six months.

The Employee Council and the director of the enterprise may protest the decisions envisaged in the preceding two paragraphs.

The director of the enterprise and the Employee Council have a right to submit a note of protest against decisions concerning the enterprise taken by the body which supervises it. The protest and the grounds for it are submitted to the organ which took the decision within 7 days from the time it is conveyed. The submission of a protest halts the carrying out of the decision. If the decision is supported by the organ to which the protest was submitted, the director of the enterprise and the Employee Council have the right to submit the matter to court within 7 days. The court appoints a trial within 14 days.

If it suffers loss due to the execution of a decision of the supervising body, the enterprise may claim damages from this body.

When it is economically justified, state enterprises may set up associations.

In exceptional cases of a social and economic exigency, after appropriate Sejm committees have been consulted, the Council of Ministers may order some enterprises to set up an association and sign an agreement about the setting up of an association for a time not longer than five years.

As of the day of entry into force of law, the chief, central or local bodies of state administration which supervised the enterprises are founding bodies of state enterprises.

Associations of state enterprises are subject to abolishment in accordance with the principles, mode and time decreed by the Council of Ministers.

Before the expiration of one month from the entry into force of the law, directors of enterprises shall present draft statutes of enterprises to general conventions of crews.

General conventions of crews shall adopt statutes of enterprises before the expiration of one month from the day the draft is presented.

The decree of 26 October 1950 concerning state enterprises becomes invalid.

The law is effective as of 1 October 1981.

Sejm's Draft Resolution

LD251400 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0924 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Draft resolution submitted by the Polish Sejm's Council of Elders on 25 September, read by Sejm Vice Marshal Andrzej Werblan -- live]

[Text] The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic acknowledges the information submitted by the chairman of the Council of Ministers on the country's major sociopolitical and economic problems.

The Sejm states with anxiety that Poland's socioeconomic situation continues to deteriorate. The efforts undertaken by the government and various organs of state administration designed to improve the organization of economic life and to better satisfy citizens' everyday needs do not yield satisfactory results.

These efforts do not receive adequate support from part of the trade unions. Social life is still dominated by the current of criticism or even negation. There are not enough actions which would contribute to resolving difficulties in a constructive manner. We must strive for these efforts to gain support and approval from the vital forces organized in the trade unions.

The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic gives expression to special anxiety regarding the attempts undertaken by the extreme forces of Solidarity to impose on that organization extrastatutory objectives and actions aimed against the socialist system's precepts, as well as regarding all actions, whatever their cause, which provide a basis for sentiments of confrontation.

The Sejm expresses the view that such tendencies and activities are contrary to the social agreements and to the vital interests of the nation and state. The Sejm expects that NSZZ Solidarity's congress will formulate the union's program precepts and objectives of its activity in conformity with the spirit and letter of the Szczecin, Gdansk and Jastrzebie agreements, and that the congress will adopt a platform of constructive participation by this many millions-strong organization of working people in overcoming the crisis in harmonious cooperation with the authorities of the Polish People's Republic designed to resolve the most urgent problems facing our country.

The Sejm expects from the government and the whole state administration vigorous actions designed to overcome the difficulties and improve the socioeconomic situation.

The Sejm endorses the stance of the chairman of the Council of Ministers as regards embarking on all indispensable legally mandated measures in the struggle to overcome the crisis and to defend social order and the country's vital interests.

The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic confirms its determined will to continue the socialist renewal of our social life. This policy ought to be based on the economic reform designed to transform socioeconomic relations in a direction which would be in harmony with the interests, needs, ambitions and will of the working people.

The Sejm attaches great importance to the idea of self-government in social life and to an ever fuller enforcement of this idea.

The Sejm expresses the conviction that by granting to an independent, self-governing and self-financing enterprise the status of a basic link in the economy, the suggested reform will lead to fundamentally transforming the function and importance and considerably restricting the size of the economic administration. It will also set in motion powerful incentives raising the husbandry [words indistinct].

In passing today's law on state enterprises and workers' self-government, the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic stresses the necessity of an appeal to the government for a punctual submission of the drafts of further laws requisite for a new regulation of the economic and financial principles dealing with the functioning of enterprises. Such principles must accord with the assumptions of the reform.

Convinced that the introduction of economic reform will have positive effects on the economy, the Sejm draws attention to the need for preparing appropriate solutions to prevent such possible negative phenomena as a temporary lowering of the standard of living of the economically weakest groups of the population and possible unfavorable effects of change in the structure of employment. Accepting the fundamental principles of the economic reforms, the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic will in the course of further work [word indistinct] make its attitude precise in specific matters, basing itself on the achievements of broad social discussion and practical experiences.

The Sejm confirms with all force that the foreign policy of our state will serve the vital interests of the Polish nation on behalf of maintaining peace, detente and international security. The most important question humanity faces today is halting the dangerous arms race and undertaking effective disarmament negotiations on the (?bases) of mutuality and equal security of the parties. That is why we express yet again our support for the Soviet Union initiatives and propositions on the topics of arms reduction and not permitting the installation of new atomic weapons in Western Europe.

Drawing all the conclusions from our nation's tragic history, we will do everything to strengthen Poland's independence and security. Sovereign, socialist Poland is the great, historical achievement of the Polish nation, and its *raison d'etat* [racji] are the supreme value. The fundamental premises and guarantees of the inviolability of our borders and of Poland's position in the world are and remain alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and active participation by Poland in the community of socialist states. In the name of these highest reasons, the Sejm states its resolute opposition to all activities aimed against the Polish-Soviet alliance and against all attempts at spreading anti-Soviet moods, against all forms of interference in the domestic affairs of the other socialist states which lead to undermining our credibility as an ally and disturb relations between the socialist states, all of which stand on an equal footing. The Sejm shares the government attitude regarding the necessity of resolutely counteracting actions of this type, since they hit out at the vital interests of our nation and state.

The Sejm takes the position that the domestic problems of our country [word indistinct] be solved. The Sejm appeals to all citizens to defend actively the supreme values (?which are) the basis of our independent existence, our state and the inviolability of our borders, and to resolutely oppose all demagoguery. The Sejm calls for terminating the state of unrest and all actions that violate order and social harmony. The most important matters on which we must concentrate the effort of the whole nation is preservation of international peace and the rule of law, achievement of sociopolitical stabilization and gradual construction of the economy's equilibrium.

Let us also do everything to alleviate the difficulties threatened by the coming winter, improve the food situation in towns, and ensure essential fuel and energy. The Sejm is counting on the conscientious and civic attitude of the Polish working class, farmers and the intelligentsia and on the harmonious cooperation of the authorities and social organizations.

Antispeculation Bill

LD252045 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0940 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Report of the Sejm Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice presenting the government draft bill on measures to combat speculation; read by Deputy Felicjana Lesinska at 25 September Sejm session in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] Citizen Speaker, may it please the house. The Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice and the Commission for Legislative Work have authorized me to present to the esteemed house the government draft bill on combating speculation. The critical market situation and the ensuing extremely detrimental social phenomenon of speculation no doubt require the community and the authorities to combat it with determined, speedy and effective action.

This view is being expressed by working people in towns and the countryside. In a resolution passed at the end of its previous session the Sejm also adopted a stance on the need to combat speculation. Irregularities currently emerging in our economy, including divergence between supply and demand with regard to virtually all marketable goods, are causing speculation greatly in excess of previous years' limits. Consequently, neither the social action bodies nor the government and the courts are able to counteract speculation on the basis of documents and regulations currently in force.

Eloquent testimony to this fact is provided, inter alia, by the premier's appointment of an Extraordinary Commission for Combating Speculation. Similar commissions are being set up at voivodship level. The penal code's current legal basis for prosecuting those responsible for speculation offenses has proved inadequate since it was drafted in different conditions. Hence arises the need to supplement the regulations relating to this phenomenon.

For example, the penal code's stipulations do not provide for all kinds of exchange of goods in short supply such as the delivery -- by escort crews -- of [faked] invoices and money in place of goods and the sale of unprocessed goods in catering establishments. Consequently, it was necessary to secure by law the sale of goods earmarked for retail sale. Penal responsibility for infringing binding regulations pertinent to the sale of goods earmarked for retail sale in units of the socialized economy is diversified in accordance with the quantity and value of the goods involved.

The proposed law says that if the value of goods does not exceed 22000, then the deed is a misdemeanor. As emerges from Sejm Document No 96 which all deputies have received, in the case of Articles 1 and 2 the commissions suggest a somewhat different wording which in the opinion of the deputies reflect better the actual state of affairs. The commissions have agreed that in case a criminal act qualifies for punishment in accordance with currently binding regulations there is no need to take it into consideration in this bill. That is why the government draft proposals regarding qualified responsibility when the offender acts for pecuniary or personal advantages have not been taken into consideration.

Since the introduction of rationing and supply cards, offenses have also been committed against this background. Accepting the government proposal, the commissions deemed it justified to extend considerably the penalties' range and circumstances as well as diversify their magnitude, depending among other things on the number of ration coupons bought and sold illegally and on the amount of material benefits thus obtained.

It is also proposed that persons who aid the illegal sale and concealment of ration coupons be subject to punishment. It was recognized that apart from the forfeiture of the goods and documents which are the object of the crime, money would also be subject to forfeit if it was obtained as a result of such an act. However, the commissions did not share the propositions contained in the government draft relating to the forfeit of money in cases where there is a supposition that it was obtained as a result of a criminal action.

Raising the fine for speculative offenses to 215,000 is justified. Repressive economic measures ought doubtless to be one of the forms of struggle against speculation. Thus in connection with speculative prices and the fall in the value of money, a fine at the hitherto accepted level might prove of little effect.

Bearing in mind the actual state of affairs, which is manifest in the large number of speculative crimes, the deputies shared the proposition relating to an accelerated procedure, recognizing that it would serve a rapid conduct of cases and would in no way diminish the exactitude of such conduct. Nevertheless they did not consider it correct to confer further plenipotentiary powers enabling the authorized prosecutors to appeal and to support these appeals in the appeal court. The commissions also proposed that the possibility of transferring to ordinary proceedings those cases where the trial has been dragging on should not be canceled.

All existing organizations and institutions appointed to participate in work on behalf of rule of law, law and order and safeguarding the principles of social justice ought to concern themselves with the struggle against speculation. Nevertheless hitherto organizational links were not capable of effectively integrating, inspiring and coordinating activities in this respect. That is also why one has to recognize as correct and necessary the creation of a commission appointed for this purpose. However, the deputies from the commission which worked on the draft of this law propose that the commission not be designated an extraordinary one. The deputies are of the opinion that both the tasks and the scope of the work are without doubt extraordinary, but since they count on a gradual improvement of the economic situation and since they treat the action to combat speculation as an obligation to the state and to society, they see no need to use the term "extraordinary."

It is important that the commission, acting alongside the organs of the local administration, be able to gain as participants the widest possible masses of union and cooperative activists and activists from other social organizations, which will greatly assist effective action in the sphere of combating economic criminality, including speculation. Such wide participation will above all be helpful in work on removing the sources and causes of speculation, which is tremendously important from the social point of view -- and that is what its scope depends on. [as heard]

Simultaneously with combating speculation we need action directed at limiting waste, which is unfortunately rife in our country.

The Sejm commissions also recognized that there is no need to organize inspectorates in the voivodships. The deputies followed the assumption that there are sufficient numbers of organizational units whose task is to combat speculation. And where there are cadre shortages, naturally they have to be made good. Appointing inspectorates would entail unnecessarily large administrative costs, and the gain would be dubious, for the powers proposed would not differ from those already possessed by the specialized State Trade Inspectorate [PIH], which ought at present to step up its work.

In accepting the assumptions contained in the government draft on combating speculation, the commissions were directed by the complete conviction that the struggle will be undertaken in order to defend the basic interest of working people. Supply of essential food and industrial articles have to be counted as belonging to these interests.

We count on the activities aimed at combating speculation to result in goods of primary necessity becoming more easily accessible to every Polish family and every citizen; and that the physically weak, old and those who do not have time to stand in lines will also be able to purchase them. It is particularly important that an improvement in supply be perceptible to women, who are very tired out by the hardships of every day life.

At the same time we hold that the activities based on the law under discussion ought in no way to violate the proper functioning of the free market, which after all has always existed among us and which has to be assured a continued reason for being so that people can both sell and buy goods without violating legal regulations.

Activity aimed at combating speculation also ought to contribute to the elimination of irregularities of free market trade in food commodities. The sale of these commodities must be profitable to the farmer but at the same time one must eliminate the collection of exorbitant prices by various -- to put it as delicately as possible -- middlemen. Antispeculation activity ought to contribute to restoring a correct relation of prices, and at the same time ought to dispense with the frequently unjust suspicion that farmers are demanding excessively high prices.

In appreciating the importance of this law, we are doubtless all aware that we will not liquidate speculation by means of punitive sanctions alone. What is necessary above all for overcoming this phenomenon is a normalization of the market situation. Taking into account the fact, among other things, that we will soon be entering the period of economic reform, one ought to assume that the economic situation will begin to sort itself out and improve as of the coming year. Basing themselves on this premise, the commissions propose that this law be adopted for a fixed period, namely, up to the end of December of next year.

The need for this law lies in the sum total of the factors in the economic situation in our country, and the phenomena that emerge out of this background. Taking into account that conquering the difficulties and gradually leading the country out of the well-known difficulties depend on the whole of society and are in its interests, we must believe that there will be no need to extend the period of its validity. Nevertheless, today it is unfortunately essential that it be enforced effectively, and for it to fulfill its tasks it is necessary that all forces be unified.

The draft directs itself to the defense of the working people's interests. Thus one also ought to count on the law gaining general approval, which may be the main guarantor of an effective counteraction of the retail trade's disorganization. In the very difficult current conditions of trade, it is necessary for executive legal instruments of the government, in the form of instructions and order, to be applied to current needs. They must regulate all matters connected with the functioning of trade, mainly of retail trade, taking into account the interests of the consumers above all.

At the same time it is imperative to assure conditions for the operations of the commercial apparatus, which is at present exposed to various onerous difficulties. People who conscientiously discharge their duties in trade must be protected. There is also need to regulate the supply to shop personnel of those goods which are sold in the shop where the given person is working.

May it please the house: The commissions, while supporting the government draft law in its general outline, have in the course of their work submitted many fundamental and editorial additions, changes and amendments. Therefore, I ask the esteemed house to pass the bill in the wording proposed by the government, Document No 95, with amendments submitted by the Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice and the Commission for Legislative Work, Document No 96. Thank you for your attention.

Commission for Self-Government

LD251436 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0935 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Report by the Sejm Commission for Mandates and Regulations proposing a change in the Sejm regulations to allow for the establishment of a Sejm commission for worker self-government in enterprises; presented by Deputy Zbigniew Pruszkowski at the Sejm session in Warsaw -- live]

[Excerpts] The fact that the idea of worker self-government has always been dear to the workers movement and its party is expressed in the recommendation presented to the Sejm by the PZPR parliamentary party. The initiative to establish a commission for worker self-government is closely linked with the bill passed today by the Sejm on the self-government of state enterprise workforces, particularly with Article 47 of that bill, which contains important decisions on putting the Sejm in charge of worker self-government.

In this way, worker self-government has been linked with the supreme body of state authority, which is an expression of the important standing it has in the system of government. It is also a specific guarantee of the development of self-government.

The commission should work closely with the worker self-governments, asking them for material and information and inviting self-government activists to its meetings. The proposed regulations make this possible.

The commission's link with the comparable commission set up in accordance with the suggestion by the Council of State by voivodship People's Councils is very important. Finally, the commission for worker self-government will work closely with the other Sejm commissions, which, within the scope of their powers, will take up the problems of worker self-government. It will be an important task of the commission under discussion to present periodic reports to the Sejm on the overall activity of the worker self-government, together with suggestions and proposals of appropriate recommendations.

In accordance with Article 47 of the bill on worker self-government in enterprises, the Sejm will, once a year, assess self-government activity and pass the appropriate recommendations.

May it please the house: The Commission for Mandates and Regulations proposes that the Sejm approve the bill on changes in the Sejm regulations to allow the establishment of a commission for worker self-government in enterprises, contained in leaflet No 99, without amendments. Thank you very much.

PAP Reports Proceedings

LD251604 Warsaw PAP in English 1452 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Sep (PAP) -- The two-day Sejm session came to a close today. The Sejm enacted two laws of basic importance for the economy and development of employee self-management -- the law on state enterprises and on employee self-management at a state enterprise. The Sejm has also appointed a Committee for Employee Self-Management Issues which becomes the 25th Sejm committee.

The Sejm passed a resolution on the country's principal political, social and economic problems which reaffirms continuation of socialist renewal and stressed the significance of defense of the supreme values which are the foundation of the state and its independent existence.

The Sejm enacted the law on combating speculation.

Today, the second day of the Sejm session attended by Stanislaw Kania, Henryk Jablonski and Wojciech Jaruzelski, the deputies debated jointly the government information concerning the country's main political, social and economic problems and reports of Sejm committees relating to the bills on state enterprises and employee self-management.

Like yesterday, the emphasis was on the necessity to recognize the superiority of country-wide social and national interests over group interests, to prevent confrontation and settle all problems by means of a dialogue. Assurance of social calm and observance of the law were stressed as indispensable features and the Sejm acknowledged that the authority must be allowed to act effectively.

"Events born from a revolt against deformities in public life have begun in the recent weeks to turn into attacks against the state, its institutions and forms of operation," said Deputy Edmund Meclowski.

"I wholeheartedly support renewal, but I am deeply concerned with such phenomena as the 'message' to trade unionists in states of people's democracies which is an attempt to meddle in the strictly internal affairs of those states. He who tries to meddle in the affairs of others can only expect others to meddle in his affairs and try to advise and lecture us on how we should live," Meclewski said.

He also drew attention to mistakes committed by government institutions which served to inflame the social mood and erode confidence in the authority's intentions. He called inadmissible the form and contents of a phrase used by the government press spokesman when he referred to the Sejm and some of its representatives, which was published in a satirical magazine.

In reply, Andrzej Werblan who presided over the Sejm session at the time, said that in his letter to the prime minister the Sejm marshal expressed indignation and concern following publication of an item insulting the Sejm in the SZPILKI magazine. Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski in reply to the Sejm marshal's letter in the name of the government expressed regrets and apology and promised that such incidents would not recur.

Focusing on the main current of the discussion, the deputies voiced their conviction that a renovated National Unity Front, a front of genuine and full unity of equals can become a forum for practising democratic renewal of the national life.

This matter was referred to by Deputy Romuald Bukowski of no party affiliation. He appealed to the Sejm to promulgate the act of national-historical conciliation -- a document of good will and unification of all social and political forces round the renewal programme. The speaker also said that inclusion of Solidarity, as an acting force, through its representatives into the movement would create a sound basis on which could be built lasting social calm.

Speaking about the new legislation Deputy Kazimierz Orzechowski pointed out that selection of directors cannot be merely a one-sided operation from the point of view of either the central authorities or the crew. This is why the deputies welcomed the result of work of Sejm committees which produced a new wording of the article dealing with the problem. It became apparent once again that in critical moments the Poles are prudent and inclined to make sensible compromises.

On the same subject Deputy Wladyslaw Jonkisz said that in the socialist system the operation of enterprises must concur with the state's economic policy, serve to strengthen social ownership of production means and protect social needs. The effectiveness of the economic reform will be determined by the position of the direction and that of the employee self-management -- its clear-cut terms of reference and responsibilities.

"It is useless to discuss the past when we must think of survival," said Deputy Zdzislaw Malicki. Speaking of the dramatic economic situation and its consequences he said that every measure should be evaluated by the criterion of whether it may bring about a rapid improvement of the living conditions of the society.

After the debate the deputies voted laws of essential importance for the perspectives of the economy and the position of crews in their enterprises.

The Sejm univocally passed laws on state enterprise and employee self-management of state enterprise.

Next on the agenda, authorized by the Sejm committees, Deputy Felicjanna Lesinska presented the government-elaborated draft law on the fighting of speculation. She said, among other things, that the critical market situation and the phenomenon of speculation which occurs under those conditions must be fought by way of firm, fast and efficient action on the part of the society and the authorities.

In consequence of the present deformations in the functioning of the economy, especially the gap between supply and demand of nearly all market goods, the offences of profiteering go far beyond the limits marked over the past years.

The task of fighting against speculation should be taken up by all the organizations and institutions which have been called to participate in working for the cause of the rule of law, peace and order and observance of the principles of social justice.

Endorsing the principles included in the government draft law on the fighting of speculation, the committees were guided by their full confidence that it provides for the protection of the essential interests of the working people.

Members of the committees realize that speculation cannot be done away with by means of penal sanctions alone. The fundamental prerequisite to overcoming this phenomenon is to cure the market situation. In view of the fact that we shall soon enter the period of the economic reform and that starting next year the economic situation will begin to grow normal, the committees propose that the law be adopted for a specified time span -- till the end of 1982.

During the discussion that ensued, Halina Minkisiewicz-Latecka said that as a lawyer she cannot accept the law in its proposed shape. Penal measures are drastic and one must exercise utmost caution when applying them, she said. In particular, she opposed the provision on the application of the summary basis. She proposed that this be excluded from the law.

Deputies Zygmunt Surowiec and Szczepan Styranowski supported the draft in the shape suggested by the committees. The latter turned to the premier for the economic administration to exercise tight control over the issuing of coupons for rationed products.

The motion proposed by Halina Minkisiewicz-Latecka was defeated by a clear majority of votes. The Sejm passed the law on the fighting of speculation with 11 votes against and 12 abstentions.

Next, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski proposed a motion to recall Jerzy Brzostek from the post of minister of building and building materials. This is a consequence of the obstacles he encounters while performing his duties and in particular the negative results of the control recently carried out in housing construction, the premier said.

Temporarily his duties will be performed by the First Deputy Minister of Building Witold Dabrowski. The Premier also told the Sejm that the earlier announced of [as received] change on the post of the foreign minister would be made known at a later date.

With 8 deputies against and 24 abstentions, the Sejm recalled Jerzy Brzostek from the post of minister of building and building materials.

The Sejm heard replies to deputies' interpellations and queries.

The Minister of Labour, Wages and Social Affairs Antoni Rajkiewicz said that the ministry has started work on settling the matters related to the trips abroad taken by Polish citizens. Private trips abroad are not a consequence of the impossibility to earn money at home. Thousands of people are needed in such branches of the national economy as mining, services and transport. Neither are those trips taken for political reasons. They are a consequence of the present difficult economic situation in the country, he said.

Talks have been started with authorities of the countries where the most Poles go to work. So far, the talks have not brought any results.

Polish specialist enterprises continue to sell services. Several thousand people have found work abroad through the offices of the "PolSERVICE" firm. The employment of Polish citizens in neighbouring countries is profitable. Talks are under way on the subject.

Rajkiewicz concluded that the ministry is working on an overall policy concerning trips abroad.

Head of the State Price Committee Zdzislaw Krasinski said that a draft law on the principles of compensation for the increase in the cost of living had been worked out last January. It was sent to all trade unions for consultation. Although they had been repeatedly urged to hurry, for nine months the unions have not adopted a stance on this important legislation.

Speaking about minor issues related to the high prices of some goods, such as Bulgarian cigarettes, Minister Krasinski explained that the reason is a depreciation of the value of the zloty in comparison with other currencies, which means that more has to be spent on goods.

Self-Government Committee

LD252148 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Sep (PAP)--The Sejm appointed today a new parliamentary committee for employees self-management in enterprises. The committee, formed directly after the Sejm session, is comprised of 29 deputies and Chairman Adam Lopatka (PUWP).

Opening today's debate, the Sejm marshal Stanislaw Gucwa pointed to the great hopes that are pinned on the development of self-management and the significance of the new committee designed to coordinate all ventures related to self-management and present suggestions to a broader forum of the whole Sejm.

'Optimism' at Session Noted

LD251606 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Sep (PAP)--"In the tense atmosphere of the recent days, a voice of common sense, moderation and calm has been heard from our parliament," ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote commenting on yesterday's Sejm debates.

"The addresses of many deputies reverberated with the motif: We must find a way to a common table. We need dialogue, patience and goodwill."

"Though those are hard times for optimists, I would venture a statement that we are beginning to break the impasse," said ZYCIE WARSZAWY commentator.

To back that view, the paper invoked Premier Jaruzelski's words who said that: "The government has not come to this session with good news, but without fatalistic prognoses."

"The premier's expose also featured minor, as they might be, but optimistic announcements for our bothered households."

The government is taking various steps for our economy to take off the rock bottom but, the paper stressed, it counts on the society's understanding for its decisions, it counts on support."

"As Deputy Ryszard Wojna said, we shall not implement any reforms unless we give the government the chance to rule. Authorities, any authorities, are efficient only if they enjoy the trust, understanding and support of the citizens."

"An offer has come from the Sejm rostrum, an invitation for everyone who is not against socialism to cooperate, to co-govern, to break the impasse together."

Solidarity Protest Motions

NC251354 Paris AFP in English 1338 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Sep (AFP) -- The parliament today passed a law setting down terms for worker self-management in Poland, but the question remained whether rank and file members of the independent union Solidarity would accept a compromise approved by their leadership.

Union members were to vote on the plan, which incorporates concessions by the government and Solidarity leaders, at the second phase of their national congress which resumes tomorrow in the Baltic port of Gdansk.

Already the grass roots, often more radical than the top union officials, have begun to react. Some regional sections of Solidarity have drawn up protest motions against the plan, which represents a significant retreat from the labor federation's original demands.

The union scrapped its demand that directors of all firms be named by "personnel councils." It will now also have to give up on its call for a nationwide referendum on self-management, or risk charges that it is violating state law.

The law is also ambiguous enough to allow authorities to control the extent of self-management. It says the government, "in accord" with the union, will draw up a list of enterprises of "fundamental importance" where the director will be chosen by the administration. Unclear is exactly where and how to draw the line.

The government had also been divided on the bill as late as yesterday and threatened to include amendments that would have weakened workers' say in management appointments.

Faced with a parliamentary revolt from independents and Roman Catholics as well as some legislators who normally support Warsaw, it finally backed down and the bill was voted unanimously by cheering deputies.

Under the new law, management appointments can be made either by the government or by personnel committees. Each side has the power of veto over the other's nominations, and in the event of a deadlock the matter would be sent for court arbitration.

Many speakers called for greater restraint, and one asked if those who spoke of "a blood bath" -- a term contained in a recent Politburo statement -- realized what they were saying. Other speakers came out openly in defence of Solidarity, but they were shouted down. It was apparent that the national unity the government has appealed for is fairly scarce in the parliament.

COMMENTATOR, OFFICIALS VIEW SOLIDARITY RESULTS

'Appeal' Addressed to 'Void'

LD262022 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Commentary by editor Eugeniusz Guz]

[Text] Watching the waves of indignation surrounding the Solidarity congress' message to East European nations I noticed that one of the most important aspects of this whole affair has been neglected, namely, that the text was addressed to a void. Yet another castle was built of sand.

I will cite here arguments which even the doubting Thomases regard as being of the highest quality -- assessments of the bourgeois West. Western public opinion has been pursuing attentively the possible repercussions events in our country might have in other socialist countries, ever since the August turning point. However, there has been no information to the effect that Solidarity has found followers in the neighboring countries, but, after all, correspondents and Western intelligence services are nosing about trying to sniff out signs of disquiet among the public in socialist countries, straining their eyes and ears like never before to spot any proof that there is solidarity with Solidarity. It is not possible to conceal such proofs, since the technique of penetration is developed to such an extent that all neighbors are more than adequately informed about what is going on in their respective countries. The reason why there are no followers is pedestrian. Why should Poland be looked upon with envy and hope? A Poland eaten through with conflicts, where discussion has become so rampant that it borders on the absurd, a country that is right at the bottom of economic decline.

Someone might just say that this is an oversimplified view of a complex situation, one that is not, after all, devoid of glory. Indeed, the realities of life, as it has been since August, do have their glories and shadows; however, the latter obscure the former, particularly if one is looking from a remote vantage point, like from a foreign country. Let us not expect an ordinary Prague or Berlin inhabitant to come up with doctoral dissertations analyzing who is more at fault, the government or Solidarity. After a year of experiments Poland is in its present state. After all, we ourselves frequently get confused about causes and effects. Neighbors reduce the whole problem by stating that the country's state is a sorry one. Nor can they imagine how one can give assurances about improving the socialist system while floating on a wave of anti-Sovietism.

Even though opinions that this phenomenon bears a widespread nature are incorrect, I am of the opinion that the authors of the appeal of 35 intellectuals made their task easier, speaking of quite isolated incidents of anti-Sovietism. The rank-and-file inhabitant of Prague, or Berlin, or even Bulgaria -- from where I have just returned from my holidays with an impression that as far as many things are concerned, that country has already overtaken us -- well, the rank-and-file inhabitant fears lest fate brings the same state of affairs to his country as in Poland. (?Let us reject) the argument that an absence of favorable response to the Solidarity congress' advances results from too little information being given to the public in socialist countries about what this movement is. The population of the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary or Yugoslavia is within reach of not only their own, but also of Western television, to say nothing about the radio or foreign tourism. There is incomparably greater Western tourism in those countries than in Poland. Therefore, the neighbors have various channels of information at their disposal.

Someone might parry my arguments with a remark that, after all, some Bulgarian or other shook him [as heard] cordially by the hand while someone else heard a Czechoslovak shout: Long live Poland! But, ladies and gentlemen, nothing follows from that. Such stories can be told at birthday parties, but this is not material for a political assessment. It is a fact that over the past year Western sources have failed to detect in the fraternal countries (?disturbances), strikes, demonstrations, or declarations which would at least point to some remote ideological affinity with Solidarity. As for small isolated incidents, these have failed to arouse any great interest in the West. Even the so-called dissidents in certain socialist countries are today mentioned on far fewer occasions than a few years ago. On the contrary, Western agencies report more and more frequently a diametrically different phenomenon, the growing dissatisfaction of the rank-and-file inhabitant of socialist countries in the context of Poland [as heard].

If way back in August 1980 the situation was favorable to an authentic [word indistinct] among the neighbors, a year later disillusionment, mixed with antipathy and alarm, predominates.

As far as many of you ladies and gentlemen who with angelic patience bear the worries of everyday life are concerned, I am most likely voicing unpleasant thoughts here, but one must not feed oneself with illusions; one must have a real assessment of the situation, otherwise one is steering a course toward splendid isolation. It is worthwhile to recall this truth on the day in which the second round of the Solidarity congress begins.

I am trying to empathize with the drama of all those who, indignant at the villainy and stupidity of the past, have managed to spark off hope out of the ruined interior of their consciousness and banked on Solidarity, only to feel, after 1 year, that things are not quite right, that something is grating and cracking up there too. Unfortunately, such is the picture a year after the Polish experiment began. That is why there are no followers in sight. Do show us first what you can do. If you can do it better, then we will pause to think which of your experiences we can make use of. This is the vox populi in fraternal countries; therefore, I said that the message was addressed to a void.

Rakowski on TU's Choice

LD280907 Warsaw PAP in English 0821 GMT 28 Sep 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Sep (PAP) -- In an interview granted to the ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI army daily, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski said that "over the last two or three months we have started to observe a visible faction within Solidarity which has a strong desire to play the part of political opposition to the PUWP, to authorities -- it was this faction that dominated the first round of the union's congress."

Rakowski said that one must be ready to face a possibility that a new, homogeneous, anti-communist party may evolve from this faction.

"It is the ambition of many Solidarity activists, under the influence of unquestionable successes, to play a leading role in political life. I can even understand such ambitions, but I am against camouflage. When somebody rejects the thesis that he wants to take over power and at the same time addresses a message to the working people in the USSR and other countries of Eastern Europe, when he announces that he will work out his own voting regulations for elections to People's Councils, which amounts to denouncing the Council of State, isn't this a striving to take over power?"

"The existence of various currents within Solidarity is visible to the naked eye and therefore I share Lech Walesa's view that the union is standing at a crossroads. Yes, it is, it has to choose a way, either towards political opposition or towards a partnership relationship with authorities."

Siwak Sees Member Loss

LD272136 Warsaw PAP in English 2032 GMT 27 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Sep (PAP) -- At a meeting in Wroclaw today of Branch Trade Union activists of the local construction firms, member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau Albin Siwak spoke about the party and government's efforts aimed at national conciliation, among other things. Resolutions of the 9th PUWP Congress and the 2nd and 3rd CC plenums are guidelines for the whole party and its members, he said.

However, national conciliation is not an easy task, as it is charged with the drama of the years 1956-1970 and 1976 and the ever graver problems of last year. Every member of the Political Bureau and the government cares a lot about national conciliation.

As for Solidarity, we want conciliation with the worker majority of the union, but not with the radical, adventurist, anti-socialist group within it, which firmly rejects all that the party and the government want to do to save the country and puts the blame on us at that, Siwak said. There is a limit to our concessions that, faced with ever new demands from Solidarity, we shall never cross. Not for a moment may the socialist system in our country and our alliances with the fraternal socialist states be endangered, as they guarantee Poland's independent existence and peaceful life of her citizens.

In consequence of the adventurist activity of extremist circles of Solidarity, more and more people are now quitting this union, not only individual members, but more and more often whole organizations in enterprises, Siwak said.

REPORTAGE OF SZCZYGLOWICE INCIDENT, STRIKE

Miners Strike in Katowice

NC251445 Paris AFP in English 1443 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Sep (AFP) -- About 30,000 miners have gone on strike in the Katowice, southern Poland, region in protest against the arrest Wednesday of a union official, a spokesman of the independent trade union Solidarity said.

Some miners stopped work yesterday and others followed suit today.

The spokesman, representing the Szczyglowice mine at Knurów, said miners took offence at a recent television programme dealing with the coalfields of the region.

He said that when the miners discovered that an executive of the formerly official branch trade union was responsible for the programme, they took him to the mine by force and demanded an explanation, then expelled him from the mine in a wheelbarrow.

The spokesman said the president of the local branch of Solidarity was arrested the next day.

More on Szczyglowice Incident

LD251534 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Dispatch from Katowice by unidentified correspondent]

[Text] The following has occurred in connection with the 23 September events at the Szczyglowice mine as a result of which, as was already reported, the chairman of the Miners' Trade Union plant council has been carted away in a wheelbarrow outside the gate of the colliery:

Rybnik's regional prosecutor has instigated proceedings against persons who have used force in order to prevent the discharge of their duties by other employees in the mine, which is an offense against Article 167 of the penal code. Yesterday afternoon the persons against whom these charges were made were summoned to the prosecutor's office in Rybnik. They are Tadeusz Arendt, chairman of the Factory Workers' Committee [OKP] of NSZZ Solidarity in the Szczyglowice colliery; Włodzimierz Chwatko, deputy chairman; and Czesław Sobieraj, Presidium member.

Jan Maniara, subprosecutor in charge of the investigation, told me by telephone at 1000 today that Tadeusz Arendt was placed under provisional arrest yesterday. In motivating the decision he said that this use of force to prevent others from discharging their duties was an exceptionally brutal attempt against personal freedom and dignity.

The other two members of the plant's Solidarity have given evidence as witnesses. In response to the news about the arrest of the chairman of the NSZZ Solidarity OKP in the Szczygłowice colliery, the night shift did not go underground to work. Yesterday's afternoon shift also remained in the mine. The miners who arrived this morning are not working either.

Solidarity's OKP has declared a sit-in strike demanding the release of the chairman from arrest, correction in the press of the information which, in the opinion of the plant's Solidarity, contained offensive formulations concerning the events, and withdrawal of film and sound material recorded in the mine by a Warsaw Television team.

Let us recall that the team's arrival in the colliery to make a program on decision 199 of the Council of Ministers started the events in the Szczygłowice colliery.

At the time when I am filing this report a delegation from the Szczygłowice mine led by the director and general representatives of the combine and of NSZZ Solidarity's Silesia-Dabrowa chapter are at the office of the regional prosecutor in Rybnik.

According to information obtained from the OKP of NSZZ Solidarity, a National Consultative Commission delegation is on its way to the Szczygłowice colliery while a delegation from the Silesia-Dabrowa chapter went to the prosecutor's office with a social warranty for Tadeusz Arendt.

Szczygłowice Strike Spreads

LD252142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The sit-in strike is still going on in the Szczygłowice mine. A delegation from the mine today made its way to the office of the regional prosecutor in Rybnik. It was led by the director general and representatives of the combine and of NSZZ Solidarity's Silesia-Dabrowa chapter. Upon hearing the news that Tadeusz Arendt would not be freed, the following mines joined the strike by Solidarity: (Debiensko Rog), Poreba, Bielszowice, Zabrze, Pole, [name indistinct] and Sosnica. A mass meeting has begun in the Szczygłowice mine in which representatives of the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity are participating. So far we have no news of further decisions.

Mining Representatives Meet

LD252156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Excerpts] We have information on what has been happening at the Szczygłowice and other mines. The meeting in the Szczygłowice mine of over 40 representatives of mines and combines in the mining industry has ended. The participants addressed an appeal to all hard coal mine work forces to refrain from striking. Among other things, it was decided to support until further notice the sit-in strike in the Szczygłowice mine in connection with the temporary arrest of the chairman of the factory committee of the NSZZ Solidarity, Tadeusz Arendt; to ask that the Solidarity strikes in the Debiensko, Zabrze, Knurów and Sosnica mines be broken off, but that strike readiness be maintained in all mines and enterprises whose representatives were present at the meeting; and to decide on the calling of a strike in all enterprises of the coal industry at a meeting on 29 September of the regional board of Silesia-Dabrowa with the participation of all representatives of the factory commissions of Solidarity.

Prosecutor's Office View

LD252335 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] In our news bulletin at 2100 and in the magazine "At Home and Abroad," we broadcast a report by our Katowice correspondent on the events at the Szczygłowice mine.

We are now broadcasting a communique of the General Prosecutor's Office on the case reported by the POLISH PRESS AGENCY.

The press spokesman of the General Prosecutor's Office reports that the Katowice Voivodship Prosecutor's Office is carrying out a preliminary investigation in connection with events in the Szczyglowice mine at Knurów which are of criminal nature. The investigation carried out so far shows that on 23 September, a television team arrived at this mine at the invitation of the works' council of the miners trade union and the central board of the union. The team had talks with the chairman of the works' council of the Industrial Branch Trade Union Jan Matenko, and some other workers of this mine who presented their opinions on one of the latest decisions of the government concerning remuneration for work on free Saturdays. During this conversation, Deputy Chairman of the works' commission of NSZZ Solidarity Włodzimierz Chwatko, complained that television interviews were being given without Solidarity's knowledge. Sometime later, when the television team was finishing its work, Włodzimierz Chwatko summoned Jan Matenko by phone to the miners' waiting room [cechownia] saying that workers of the afternoon shift were waiting there before going to work underground and that they would like to learn why the television team was called in.

Jan Matenko, together with the mine manager, arrived at the said waiting room. During his talks with the miners the manager gave the assurance that he would undertake steps so that other workers also could express their opinion on remuneration for work on free Saturdays. He did not know that the television team made a proposal to the Solidarity representatives from the Szczyglowice mine to make a statement on this resolution but that these representatives did not take this opportunity and refused to make a statement.

After this statement by the manager, Tadeusz Arendt, chairman of the works' commission of Solidarity, called on the miners present to take Jan Matenko away in a wheelbarrow. A dozen or so people, using strong pressure, forced Jan Matenko to sit in the wheelbarrow and he was pushed ostentatiously outside the gates of the mine.

The Katowice Prosecutor's Office opened an investigation in this case, since the law was violated. During the investigation and after indispensable dispositions were made, a decision was made to place Tadeusz Arendt in provisional custody, and this took place yesterday. This was a decision to apply the law regarding a citizen guilty of a violation of the provisions of the penal code. The Solidarity activists, however, assessed this fact as an action aimed against the Solidarity trade union and mobilized members of the union for protest actions. The decision of the prosecutor's office is presented by them as a provocation. With this and other slogans, the organizations of Solidarity in several mines were persuaded to strike, and a campaign is being carried out at present aimed at extending this strike action in order to force the prosecutor's office to revoke its decision on the arrest.

All this is taking place at a time when winter is drawing close and the shortage of coal is assuming graver and more dangerous proportions. The methods used by the Solidarity works committee at the Szczyglowice mine amount to nothing else but common adventurism which leads to a sharp worsening of the difficulties of an economic nature. These attempts constitute a blow against the mining industry and introduce anarchy into everyday life, as well as amount to an attempt to introduce lawlessness through an unprecedented blackmail aimed against the organs of the public prosecutor's office. No pressure of any kind will lead to a change in the decision to apply temporary arrest with regard to the ringleader of a brutal attack against an activist of another union.

Opposing Demands Reported

LD262254 Warsaw PAP in English 2044 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Sep (PAP) -- The strike staged on Thursday at the Szczyglowice coal mine at Knurów continues.

The strike was proclaimed by the mine Solidarity commission as protest against the arresting of the commission's head Tadeusz Arendt after an incident over a TV interview with the Branch (old) Union's head at the mine Jan Matenka.

Sympathy strikes were launched at a number of coal mines. Yesterday the strikes caused the output of coal to drop by some 30,000 tons, the mining industry said.

Late last night participants in a meeting convened at the Szczygłowice mine adopted a resolution appealing for a suspension of the sympathy strikes as "they might serve as an excuse for the authorities to prevent the start of the second round of the Solidarity congress." However, the strike alert is still in force.

The strikers demand that Arendt be released, Matenka apologize to the crew for voicing views on behalf of them, the interview taped by the TV team not be telecast, and that distorted information be corrected in the press and on the radio.

The Branch Unions, in turn, demand that the interview be telecast in full.

In Gdansk, it was decided that information about the conflict be included in the agenda of the Solidarity congress. The delegates adopted a resolution supporting the protest of miners at Szczygłowice.

Meanwhile heads of the Branch Union organizations at a group of coal mines issued a statement denouncing the Solidarity strikes as "an attempt at forcing the authorities to abandon the investigation and eventually to release the irresponsible Solidarity leader" who they say is "guilty of a blatant violation of the law in force."

The Branch Union heads threatened with a protest strike of their union members if the prosecution abandons the investigation and yields to the pressure exerted by Solidarity extremists.

Sit-In Strike Continues

LD280604 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Excerpt] The miners' sit-in strike at the Szczygłowice mine continues. According to ZYCIE WARSZAWY all members of the two unions, party members, miners and supervising crews are on strike.

Mines TU Comments on Incident

LD262248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] The national editorial board of the Polish Press Agency PAP has received a statement by chairmen of works' councils of the miners trade union in collieries concerning the incident in Szczygłowice colliery. The statement says that activists of the Solidarity branch at the mine brutally insulted an activist of the miners' trade union, a highly regarded person in the union. He gave no cause for this -- he did not insult or offend anyone.

Further on in the statement we read that if the prosecutor's office abandons the investigation and submits to pressure exerted upon it by extremists from Solidarity, the chairmen of the mines works councils which belong to the Jaworzno-Mikolow association will organize a protest strike by members of the miners' trade union.

The main board of the miners' trade union has also let PAP have an appeal in the same matter. The appeal states, among other things, that peace has recently been disturbed as a result of an organized Solidarity action at Szczygłowice colliery. The authors of the appeal ask who wants to sow discord among miners, who has a vested interest in this and what this vested interest is. Is it the miners? Of course not, states the appeal. Work underground in the mines requires unity and mutual confidence.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI ATTENDS UNGA SESSION

Andrei's Address

AU251406 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1120 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Speech by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei at UN General Assembly Session in New York 24 September 1981]

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Sep (AGERPRES) -- The 36th Session of the UN General Assembly was addressed by the Romanian chief delegate, Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

Presenting the Romanian party and state's view of the current international climate based on a realistic and clear-sighted analysis of the world today, the speaker highlighted that the current session opened at a time when the persisting tension in the international life was a cause for legitimate, deep concern, and the situation posed urgent highly responsible tasks to all peoples, to the United Nations.

The escalation of arming has brought mankind to a deadlock which can be broken only by a new, bold approach conducive to military equilibrium not by increased armaments, but by the steady systematic reduction of military spending, armed forces and armaments, by resolute disarmament measures under an efficient control, by the complete liquidation of nuclear armament first of all.

Europe, already saturated with armed forces and armaments, is incessantly pushed into the aberrant vortex of the arms race. That is why Romania considers it would be particularly important for the General Assembly to take a resolute stand against the deployment and development of new medium-range nuclear missiles, for the fastest possible passage to concrete negotiations so that these missiles, nuclear armament in general could be eliminated. Romania is of the opinion that all the European states sharing a vital interest in that issues ought to take part in these negotiations. Likewise, we are firmly against the production of the neutron weapon which in fact is meant also for Europe. All in all, we think it is an illusion to think that security could be achieved by the continual accumulation of new weapons since life itself shows that weapons, nuclear weapons in particular only bring insecurity.

Romania considers that it is particularly important for the current Madrid meeting to end with good results conducive to a broad, free economic, technical-scientific and cultural cooperation on the basis of respect for each country's social system, of each people's independence and sovereignty, to a united Europe in which each nation may develop freely, sheltered from any aggression or outside interference, and ensuring the continuity of the process of security and development of cooperation on the European Continent.

Precisely in consideration of the situation in Europe, of the fact that 80 percent of the world military spending is made by the states signatory to the Helsinki Final Act, Romania is of the opinion that it is of utmost importance that the Madrid meeting should agree on a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe that could be an essential component of an actual disarmament process.

Under the current international circumstances, Romania is of the opinion that a most important and urgent task is the freezing and reduction of military spending on the basis of appropriate agreements and under an appropriate international control.

To that end, Romania proposed that the principles governing the reduction of military spending should be set forth a proposal that was brought before the UN disarmament commission. The Romanian government considers that it would be very good if the current session reached an agreement on freezing military spending at the 1981 level.

A central place in the session's debates and resolutions should be held by nuclear disarmament issues. Romania considers as fully founded and just the proposal made by the Soviet delegation from the rostrum of the session according to which the first to resort to the atomic weapon should be considered criminal.

Anybody preparing to use the atomic weapon against another state actually pursues a policy against humanity. A like policy should be opposed most firmly by all peoples and considered a crime against humanity. That is why Romania considers that everything possible ought to be done to stop the production of nuclear weapon which is a threat to peace and humanity.

According to Romania a highly important role devolves on the second special session of the General Assembly on disarmament due in 1982.

Calling attention on the unprecedented scope of the arms race which puts the world peace, the security and lives of peoples in jeopardy, a fact requiring that all states should prove their sense of responsibility, clearheadedness and realism, the speaker said: A passage is needed from words to facts; action should be taken before it is too late to halt this dangerous course; everything possible ought to be done to stop the arms race, to achieve a resolute passage to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place.

The Romanian chief delegate reiterated Romania's stand in support of the new international economic order, showing that virtually very little had been achieved to attain that desideratum of the majority part of mankind. The current economic crisis, the energy and monetary-financial crisis, he said, greatly affect economic and political development and stability worldwide. They have a strong adverse influence on the economy of all states, of the developing one in particular. A considerable role in the perpetuation and aggravation of this situation was played by the unprecedented terms of international credits, which have become very expensive and the exchange rate policies. Artificially high interest rates have a strong negative impact, aggravate the proportions of the foreign debt of these countries, reducing their already limited development possibilities, undermining their efforts to overcome underdevelopment. As a matter of fact, these excessively high interest rates also hit the developed countries. The international community should take most resolute action to put an end to these practices and acts of force and plunder, of oppression and exploitation which are in fact expressions of neocolonialism, pursuing through new, refined but equally painful forms the perpetuation of the exploitation of the weak by the strong, the enrichment of the advanced states at the expense of the others. It is imperative that rational interest rates be applied in consideration of the fact that the widening of the gap is detrimental to the rich states themselves since it considerably narrows the world market, jeopardizes general progress in which all states share a vital interest, cause instability and sharpens international contradictions. It is Romania's view that an international agreement be reached according to which interest rates should not exceed an 8 percent ceiling. For the developing countries this ceiling should be of 5 percent and the least developed countries ought to be given credits either free of interest or at interest rates of 2-3 percent at the most.

In advancing the proposal that interest rates should exceed an 8 percent ceiling, the Romanian chief delegate went on, we take into account the fact that interest rates are excessively high in relation to the current profitability of the economic objectives and the fact that financial relations, international credit should not hinder progress in each country and international cooperation, but be a powerful promoter of material production, of the expansion of trade and economic and technical-scientific cooperation among nations. The current General Assembly session ought to make an appeal to all governments of the developed countries and international financial cooperation bodies to urgently agree on measures apt to provide for reasonable interest rates not exceeding the aforementioned ceilings.

Next, the speaker set forth the Romanian Government's points of view on the establishment of a new international economic order, stressed the positive effects of the halting of the arms race and of the passage to disarmament on economic and social development, on assistance to the developing countries, on the rise in the peoples' welfare.

In our opinion, the Romanian foreign minister said, the United Nations is the best framework for effective, firm measures to improve the world economy and assist the developing countries' own efforts.

The opening as soon as possible within the United Nations of the global negotiations proposed by the "Group of 77" is an aim of fundamental importance.

A fundamental prerequisite for peace and detente, for lessening tension is the intensification of the efforts for the exclusively peaceful settlement of all differences among states. As president Nicolae Ceausescu stated, "There is no reason why people should resort to weapons for the settlement of diverging issues. On the contrary, each people's interests, the general interests of peace require that all interstate litigious issues should be solved only by way of negotiations. There is only one reason that can justify the recourse to weapons: defence of national independence, of a people's right to a free life. We must do our best so that nobody could ever put the peoples' independence in jeopardy, subjugate them."

Falling among the concerns to strengthen international security, prevent misunderstanding and tension among states is also Romania's initiative on the development and strengthening of relations of good neighbourliness among states included as a separate item on the current session's agenda.

Next, the speaker stressed Romania's permanent activity for the development of collaboration and friendship with all Balkan states, for the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, a zone of friendship, peace and good neighbourhood, contributing to security on the European Continent, to world peace.

The speaker pointed to his country's position according to which action should be taken so that all litigious issues persisting in the Middle East, South-East Asia, South-West Asia, Africa and other parts of the world should be settled by way of negotiations, with respect for each people's liberty and independence, for its sacred right to develop self-reliantly on the road of progress and civilization, without outside interference.

Romania is for a global political settlement of the Middle East conflict, for the establishment of a just and durable peace in the zone, on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied after the 1967 war, of the resolution of the Palestinian people's issues through the recognition of its legitimate rights, including its right to self-determination and to the establishment of its own independent state, of the ensurance of the independence and sovereignty of all the states in that region. The persisting tension in the Middle East that has become tenser following Israel's military actions into the Lebanese territory of late and the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear research centre near Baghdad raises obstacles to the peaceful settlement of the conflict.

It is Romania's view that the UN General Assembly should declare for effective measures conducive to a durable peace in the Middle East, to the calling of an international conference under the aegis of the UN and with its active participation, attended by all countries concerned, as well as by the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Soviet Union and the USA, and any other state that can make a positive contribution to the general settlement of the situation in that part of the world to the settlement of the Palestinian question.

We fully back the permanent efforts and constructive proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the attainment of the legitimate aspirations of the Korean nation to live in a free, united, independent, democratic and prosperous homeland as the whole Korean people wishes, to create the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Romania fully supports the fight of the Namibian people led by SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] for the abolition of Namibia's illegal occupation, for the undelayed achievement of its sacred right freely to choose its future development path in keeping with its legitimate aspirations and interests. The Romanian Government resolutely condemns the racist and apartheid policies of the Pretoria regime against the African population, its armed attacks on the neighbour African countries.

The Romanian Government considers that the preparations for and the observance in 1985 of the international youth year should be used by governments to intensify their efforts for the resolution of the issues specific of the young generation.

Showing that the settlement of the complex issues facing mankind today requires the democratization of international relations, that action on that line ought to be taken so as to strengthen cooperation and solidarity among the developing and nonaligned countries, the small and medium-sized countries in general, the speaker said in conclusion:

Life shows that the major international issues cannot be solved by a limited number of states, no matter how great or powerful they may be. That is why we consider that the strengthening of the role of the United Nations, the improvement and democratization of its activities in keeping with the demands of the current international life are a cardinal problem of international peace and security, of development of cooperation among all nations.

Romania's delegation is determined to make their contribution, alongside all the other delegations, to the finding of just and equitable solutions to all issues brought to the attention of the United Nations.

Andrei, Gromyko Talks

AU261845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] United Nations, 26 Sep (AGERPRES)--The Romanian chief delegate to the 36th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, met the Soviet chief delegate to the session, Andrey Gromyko. Opinions were exchanged on bilateral relations and on the international situation, the two countries' determination being expressed to take concerted action, in keeping with those agreed upon during the recent interview between Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev. While questions on the current session's agenda were approached, the necessity was underlined to adopt undelayed measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, not to deploy further nuclear missiles in Europe and pass to resuming strategic arms limitation talks. Stress was laid on the significance of a successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting. The fact was also highlighted that action should be taken for an end to be put to international tension and for the peaceful settlement of the conflicts existing in the world, for the negotiated resolution of all international issues, with emphasis on the importance of Soviet-American negotiations. Aspects of the continuous development of the many-sided friendly and cooperative relations between Romania and the USSR, between the peoples of the two countries were also discussed.

Nicu Ceausescu Meetings

AU261857 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] United Nations, 26 Sep (AGERPRES)--Nicu Ceausescu, chairman of the consultative committee for the International Youth Year, secretary of the CC of the RCP [as received], member of the Romanian delegation to the 36th session of the U.N. General Assembly, had an interview with Jean Ripert, U.N. under-secretary-general for economic and social affairs. During the talk, views were exchanged on the adoption and application of the programme of measures and activities for the International Youth Year elaborated by the consultative committee at its first session held in Vienna over March 30 - April 17, 1981. The necessity was stressed that the translation into fact be ensured of the programme proposed by the consultative committee which considers the international youth year as a complex event consisting of actions organized before, during and after 1985, meant to make governments and political factors focus their attention on solving questions specific to the young generation.

The same day, Nicu Ceasusescu met the chairman of the social, humanitarian and cultural committee of the general chairman of the social, humanitarian and cultural committee of the General Assembly, Delcan O'Donovan (Ireland). Questions were discussed in relation to the organization of debates on the International Youth Year at the current session of the U.N. plenary forum, so that thorough analysis should be made of the recommendations forwarded by the consultative committee for an adequate preparation and marking of the year. As it is known, it was Romania that took the initiative for the proclamation of the International Youth Year. The U.N. General Assembly decided that 1985 be designated the international youth year, wide-scope world event which will take place under the motto "participation, development, peace."

MILIKA SUNDIC COMMENTS ON HAIG-GROMYKO TALKS

LD251640 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] In a commentary on the eve of the Gromyko-Haig meeting -- or rather at the end of it -- we said: even the smallest success would give great encouragement. From the announcement on the talks between the two ministers which lasted a full 5 hours in the office of the U.S. Mission in New York, it is possible to conclude that the two superpowers achieved this progress. Gromyko and Haig agreed that the representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States, at the ambassadorial level, should start talks on the control of tactical medium-range nuclear weapons on 30 November this year. The success of the first meeting is obvious, especially if we bear in mind the basic thought expressed in the joint communique: Both sides believe in the importance of talks for the strengthening of stability and international security and accept the obligation not to spare any efforts to achieve a corresponding agreement.

It is perhaps unlikely that such a joint stance was achieved without corresponding concessions by both sides because on the eve of the meeting hardly anyone, including the two ministers, expected an agreement on the beginning of talks on the control of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe. However, if we take into account the entire complexity of Soviet-U.S. relations and of the international situation in general, it would be too early to expect that the two superpowers will quickly and easily reach an agreement.

The Soviet Union, it is true, is prepared to reduce the number of SS-20 rockets but not at the expense of destroying the existing balance. The Soviet Union also insists that the United States abandon the production of the neutron bomb. Assuming that the Soviet Union still maintains this position, it is logical to presume that the Reagan administration reacted positively to some Soviet demands. It is likely that the doubts of the U.S. West-European allies about Reagan's nuclear policy also had an effect on Haig's attitude during his talks with Gromyko. However, the two ministers have not yet ended their dialogue. They will meet again on Monday.

The first part of the Gromyko-Haig talks was certainly not devoted exclusively to the control of tactical nuclear weapons. The agreement on starting the talks could not have been achieved outside everything that has for some time burdened Soviet-U.S. relations. Everything indicates that a certain turning point has been reached in this respect, because it is hard to believe that the two superpowers can hold talks on such big questions with a mutual commitment not to spare any efforts to achieve a correspondent agreement -- without having reached an agreement on some other things or promised something to each other.

Judging by other things, something of this is also contained in Reagan's message to Brezhnev which the Soviet leader received before the Gromyko-Haig meeting. As far as is known at the moment, Reagan expressed the readiness of the United States to expand economic and other cooperation with the Soviet Union.

On the eve of the Gromyko-Haig meeting, many wondered whether and to what extent they would discuss the situation in Poland. It appears that in spite of the well-known Soviet position that there is nothing to talk about Poland with the United States, it was not possible to avoid this issue. It would be too bold to say that Gromyko made any promises to Haig, but at the same time it would also be difficult to imagine that the two ministers reached the agreement on starting the talks on the control of tactical nuclear weapons without this agreement being part of some other agreements and mutual promises.

In any case, the first Gromyko-Haig meeting, which was held under a very difficult and extremely uncertain international situation, was not in vain for its main actors, and we hope, for the rest of the world which has for a long time been living in fear because of the unrestrained rivalry between the superpowers.

KOMUNIST ATTACKS HOXHA AS STALINIST AUTOCRAT

LD251704 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1325 GMT 25 Sep 81

["KOMUNIST on Albania's Anti-Yugoslav Policy" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- Albanians in Kosovo and all other Albanians living elsewhere in Yugoslavia have true cause to be concerned about the position of their brothers in Albania - writes KOMUNIST, the weekly organ of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY).

KOMUNIST underlines that Yugoslavia rejects in principle all interference in the internal affairs of other countries, but that "Tirana should not think that what is happening in Albania is not a source of pain and hurt to Albanians in Yugoslavia".

The LCY organ writes this in reply to the latest attack on Yugoslavia from the Albanian ZERI I POPULLIT daily of September 12, when it reiterated its demand that Albanians in Yugoslavia be given their own republic and maintained that Albanians in Yugoslavia are treated as a lesser race as compared with the other nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

KOMUNIST considers that Tirana's latest attacks on Yugoslavia are proof of "continued support to contra-revolutionary elements in Kosovo". The LCY organ goes on to say that "for thirty years, under the pretext of an ideological struggle, Tirana has been heedlessly attacking, besmirching and contesting everything which is sacred in our country".

"Finding himself in an impasse, under the weight of sins towards the working class of his own country", Enver Hoxha has had, KOMUNIST considers, to "wave the nationalistic, greater Albanian wand" in order to set into motion his subjects "already weary of promises which are not fulfilled, apathetic and without hope on account of the barrack-like reality of everyday life, claustrophobic on account of being closed in their own unyielding borders".

"The autocratic, bureaucratised peak, dependent on a powerful state machinery, has, despite all its ideological and political pretensions, turned Albania into a country with few human rights and great repression, a high level of regimentation and a low standard of living", KOMUNIST writes.

"The international relations of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and its foreign policy have been reduced to the obstruction of virtually every international initiative and activity", the LCY organ considers, adding that such a policy has brought Albania into "self-isolation, and has transformed it into a bizarre, lone planet at loggerheads with the world".

The example of socialist, self-management and nonaligned Yugoslavia, and especially the ascent of the culture and human rights of the Albanians in Yugoslavia, has, objectively speaking, represented a negation of the line which Enver Hoxha has imposed on the Albanian Party of Labour, writes KOMUNIST, describing Enver Hoxha as "an autocrat of Stalinistic profile".

Noting that the writing of ZERI I POPULLIT and the policy of the leadership which dictates such articles, represent "nothing other than an enemy act" towards Yugoslavia, KOMUNIST concludes that all this is a "signal to the Albania people to bring to their senses those who are calling Albanian nationality members to a dangerous and hopeless adventure".

OFFICIAL PREVIEWS LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD271338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0724 GMT 27 Sep 81

["On the Eve of the LCY Central Committee Session: The Need To Change Awareness and Conduct" — TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 Sep (TANJUG) -- On 30 September the LCY Central Committee will examine the current socioeconomic situation and tasks facing the League of Communists. The primary aim of the session is to establish the causes of the slow and inconsistent implementation of the conclusions of the 15th Session of the LCY Central Committee, held in December 1980, and to move working people and citizens to much greater activity in implementing the policy of economic stabilization and solving current economic problems. This, among other things, was stated by Pavle Gazi, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, in an interview with a TANJUG correspondent.

It is a well-known fact, he said, that the 15th Session of the LCY Central Committee laid down the ideopolitical bases for Yugoslavia's sociopolitical development for the period until 1985 and determined the tasks of the League of Communists and other socialist forces. These conclusions, as well as the resolution of the Third Congress of Self-Managers, have a lasting character.

There is no need to emphasize that the international political and economic situation has been deteriorating this year as well, he said, and that this has had a considerable impact on economic trends in our country. However, the LCY must criticize above all its lack of efficiency, organization and involvement in associated labor and in institutions of the delegate and entire political system in solving current socioeconomic problems. Economic stabilization is in the greatest interest of all working people and citizens and can yield results only if it becomes a lasting attitude in the way we live and work. In spite of the fact that certain positive results are being achieved in the country's economic, social and cultural development, the prevalent mentality is still that of irresponsibility, egoism and expectation that someone else should solve the problems.

For this reason the LCY Central Committee will at this session place the greatest emphasis on moral and indeopolitical responsibility of leaderships and organizations of the League of Communists for the situation, development and promotion of socialist self-management relations and consistent implementation of the policy of economic stabilization. Programs aimed at economizing and decisions to cut down on investments and various "inherited" rights mainly remain a dead letter. Even where stabilization measures are undertaken, the main burden is carried by workers and citizens who have the lowest incomes. The Central Committee will not only discuss all this but will also endorse tasks for the LCY and all organized forms of spending, and an increase in productivity, as well as giving priority to exports to convertible currency markets. Naturally, the conclusions from the 15th Session of the LCY Central Committee and policies of the SFRY Presidency will constitute the basis for this program.

The Central Committee will demand that communists within the system [as received] and the working class as a whole take responsibility for socioeconomic development and the policy of economic stabilization. This means that workers will have to take responsibility from political and management organs when it comes to investments and any other form of expenditure. We must, Gazi stressed, reduce various nonproductive forms of spending, such as spending money on representation, unnecessary journeys at home and abroad paid for from social funds, various celebrations, performances and the like. Likewise, numerous international sports events taking place in our country will have to be reduced to meet the limits of our material possibilities, bearing in mind the policy of stabilization. Budgets of sociopolitical organizations, starting from the federation, should be born in mind when it comes to reducing all forms of expenditure.

There is no more time or space for verbal support. Communists must prove themselves through their concrete efforts in implementing the policy of economic stabilization. Thus will the League of Communists rid itself of its passive and inactive members. In fact this represents an opportunity to deal with all those who fully endorse all conclusions but act completely differently, and also an opportunity for the affirmation of the cadres who struggle resolutely and consistently for the realization of aims of economic stabilization, concluded Pavle Gazi, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LEAGUE CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS

24 Sep Morning Session

LD251704 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1328 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Sarajevo, 24 Sep (TANJUG) -- The current political situation in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina is characterized by the battle for the consolidation of self-management, for a rapid material and social development of the republic as a whole and of all its parts. The open struggle against the antiself-management and anti-socialist forces is always and regularly in evidence as an integral part of this activity.

This appraisal was made at today's session of the Bosnia and Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee. The session, which was chaired by Nikola Stojanovic, considered the topical aspects of the political situation and the tasks of the League of Communists of Bosnia and Hercegovina.

In his introductory report, Hrvoje Istuk, secretary of the Bosnia and Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, said that this struggle is characterized by publicly pointing out all the sources and exponents of any trends and phenomena which are opposed to our socialist self-managing social development and which try to undermine the basic values of our society, the greatest gains of the socialist revolution.

Experience from the organized ideopolitical struggle of the Bosnia and Hercegovina League of Communists, in which the League of Communists program served as the basis for both rallying and differentiating, demonstrated, he said, that the public naming of destructive political phenomena, nationalistic, dogmatic-bureaucratic and others, and their leaders, as well as political, public and democratic settling of scores with them and the environments in which they appear, have always produced the best results. Thus various hostile and opposition activities are effectively removed from the political scene, although it has always rightly been pointed out that the protagonists of the above viewpoints will seek various possibilities and new forms of activity against LCY ideology and policy.

The secretary of the Bosnia and Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium then noted that the working class, working people and citizens, and nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia are vitally interested in our stable and harmonious development, united in a Titoist way on principles of Yugoslav federalism which have been established in this way. No one questions these truths. However, some centrifugal tendencies and instances of disintegration can also lead to a possible (?lessening) of this feeling, as a result of which the LCY must oppose them even more forcefully, and at the forthcoming congress it must come out with a clear ideological and political platform to defeat and eliminate them.

Hrvoje Istuk devoted part of his speech to some negative phenomena which are manifest in the implementation of the economic stabilization policy, especially in the sphere of foreign trade, investments, distribution, productivity and organization of labor which, he assessed, are very important issues for the working class, working people and citizens.

The League of Communists must approach these issues, he emphasized, as fundamental elements of the political situation and identify more realistically and more specifically the individual hindrances which prevent some basic standpoints, conclusions and agreements from being implemented and which sometimes and in some places mean that we are not able to effect correct and complete mobilization of the working class and working people even in some basic, essential spheres.

This, he assessed, relates especially to political standpoints on the distribution of income and resources for personal incomes and on the remuneration of productive labor. There are even continued instances of a rapid and linear growth in personal incomes, even where businesses are registering losses, regardless of the results of work and productivity which, among other things, leads to an increase in social differences which are multiplying with the rise in the inflation rate.

The secretary of the Bosnia and Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium then judged that certain successes have been achieved in the sphere of investment consumption. This, he said, is a result of organized activities which have been carried out in the last few months. However, there are environments and work organizations which have denied that their desires are unrealistic and which seek and offer justification for everything in their own localism and in formally isolated financial projects. They are not prepared to sacrifice any uneconomic investments in favor of rebuilding existing or opening up new production capacities, or in favor of strengthening labor productivity and creating more income which would result in a more rapid satisfaction of needs and improve the social and living standard. Speaking about losses in the Bosnia and Hercegovina economy, which have reached more than 4 billion dinars, Istuk noted that such a figure cannot be covered from supplementary sources. Even if this is possible there remains the topical issue of to what extent some are able to create constant losses which others must cover. Despite numerous discussions and agreements there is still a tendency to violate what has been agreed, as if there is still some realistic basis in the fact that one "survives better," but this, as Istuk assessed, is a kind of sabotage of the whole system of social agreement-seeking and self-management agreement-making.

The continuation of such situations and tendencies can no longer be tolerated, for this will have unforeseeable economic and political consequences. Because of this, in the context of the general political situation the question is also raised of responsibility at all levels for the causes of existing situations and for overcoming them. There is a large number of League of Communists members in leading positions in organizations of associated labor, sociopolitical communities from the municipality to the federation, as well as in the trade unions and other places in which the standpoints of the League of Communists should not be deviated from. Otherwise, Istuk emphasized, the question must be raised of whether individuals can remain in certain positions and places, and of who interprets responsibility, often in a formalistic way, and why.

Going on to speak about the political situation and the role of the League of Communists in social processes, Istuk emphasized that as communists we must keep in our conscience and carefully preserve that revolutionary and moral capital which our party had and still has, which is why the working class and people follow, respect and recognise its leading role. This statement, regardless of the fact that it seems to be simple (?and delicate), is also complex, and consists of a series of complex components. Above all, it is significant for the League of Communists' continued activity. One of these components is undoubtedly the trust which has been gained, built up through historical experience and consolidated over more than half a century. But trust is not eternal; unless the League of Communists is able to realize its vanguard role continually and consistently, it may weaken and lead to undesirable political upheavals. Therefore, it must be constantly built up in new conditions and according to the given tasks of the time.

A considerable number of communists, who are excessively self-confident about the correctness of what they are doing and about the fact that the system itself ensures the realization of self-management, are satisfied with forms, and sometimes with formalism, and they forget that the whole of life is policy, that all issues are essential issues of working people and citizens and that the people view and think of the League of Communists in accordance with the degree to which these issues are resolved and the manner in which they are resolved.

The secretary of the Bosnia and Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium then spoke about extreme and reactionary activities by clerico-nationalists. Every respectable person here and abroad knows of the efforts made and the results achieved by our society in order to ensure civil rights for our citizens, and thereby, religious rights as well. The League of Communists has fought and continues to fight against every form of sectarianism even within its own ranks with respect to religious people.

However, at the same time, the League of Communists opposes persistently, consistently and with all its strength those who poison brotherhood and unity whether or not they are recruited from the ranks of the clergy, for we shall never forgive anyone for spreading nationalistic and chauvinistic ideas among the people, among children and young people. It is known, and the people will never forget this, who worked and continues to work to realize popular interests and who, on the other hand, were traitors to the interests of the people. Although the people have forgiven much this issue must be stated again constantly, for the tragic events from our suffering past must never be forgotten, mainly for the sake of our future.

Istuk then said that wherever sociopolitical organizations do not "cover" an area with their activities, hostile elements try to misuse this. It is not exaggerated to say that in political work we have neglected the village quite a lot. We work more in forums, isolated in offices, devoting most attention to centers of the communes and events within them, while ideopolitical work in the village, and contacts with producers and working people remain at the periphery of our interests.

Speaking about unity, especially about attempts to undermine unity, Istuk emphasized that the struggle against such attempts demands clear standpoints and an open battle against slander, against half-truths and the malicious sowing of distrust in honorable fighters and workers. This, he said, has already become the way with some individuals and groups, but this is not assessed everywhere as an aspect of the political struggle against the League of Communists and its unity at the grass roots and at the top. The petit bourgeois spread their ideas wherever they can and they make use of some of the information media in Yugoslavia for this end. Associated with nationalists and dogmatists, or even acting as their voices, they try to censure and pass judgment on the work of individual organs and organizations and on the political behavior of individual environments. When we point out weaknesses this does not mean, naturally, that one wants to say that the forces of destruction are especially strong. On the contrary, the forces of progress and self-management are so strong that, under the condition of unity of thought and action and good organization, we can overcome all barriers on our path of struggle for the liberation of man and work and for the building of even more perfect forms of socialist self-management democracy. Hrvoje Istuk, secretary of the Bosnia and Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, said, among other things, in his introductory speech.

During a very open and substantive debate, a united view was expressed that the economic situation in the republic and the country is extraordinarily difficult and the economic trends have been badly affected by high inflation, overindebtedness abroad, which has already reached critical levels, low productivity, inadequate distribution and other well known problems and difficulties facing our economy. It was also pointed out that excessive indebtedness has also affected the reputation which we enjoyed in the world until recently as an economically capable and solvent partner.

Unless we stop this trend of economic development, the Central Committee members warned, we will find ourselves facing numerous political problems which can only benefit the enemies of self-management and socialism. The view was expressed that our present economic situation may also be interpreted abroad as a suitable moment for various pressures on our entire independent policy. In this sense, a rational question was also put: Are we fully aware of the gravity of economic difficulties and the consequences which can result, if we do not take comprehensive and energetic measures? The reply is negative. It was said that if we are aware of the objective situation, we will overcome the differences of views more quickly and seek a way out of the present situation. The League of Communists must also strive to assure that we all understand the objective gravity of this situation, because this is a precondition for the unity of our entire action as regards the stabilization of economic trends.

The Central Committee members, speaking mainly about the examples in their own working environments, expressed the view that in this republic, too, stabilization has still not been understood as being demanded by the seriousness of the situation. This is substantiated by data on the balance of payments whose limit has been exceeded by some \$800 million, on increased expenses for foreign travel and representation and so on. It was also stated that many work organizations and sociopolitical communities in the republic still do not understand the importance that exports objectively have for overcoming this situation. The impression is that economic subjects are still more interested in the largest possible participation in foreign exchange distribution, which really means in the total deficit, than in exports. All efforts by society, and the League of Communists in particular, must, therefore, be directed toward increasing exports.

It was also noted that Bosnia and Hercegovina is fully justified in advocating a greater substitution of imports wherever possible, but this process is not developing with the greatest possible speed even in this republic itself. Examples were given to confirm this assessment--examples of importing considerable quantities of iron ore and lignite which this republic can and should produce. The participants in the debate also paid attention to the erroneous but widespread conviction that unfavorable economic trends can only be radically changed by measures appertaining to the system, to which some magic power is attributed, while numerous things in one's own environment which seem insignificant are being ignored. This, for instance, applies to economies in energy and reproduction material where great savings can be achieved.

All these questions and examples were put forward to make more efficacious the action of the League of Communists for the consistent implementation of the adopted and agreed stabilization policy. It was unanimously assessed that in spite of tangible results this action did not have the same effect everywhere and one cannot be entirely satisfied with it. What is it, it was asked, that makes the action of the League of Communists less efficacious than it could be and that prevents the widest possible circle of working people and citizens gathering together on the basis of this platform? The Central Committee members of this republic see one of the reasons for this to be opportunism and negligence which has embraced a considerable number of cadres, including those with responsible duties. There is, therefore, a rather widespread phenomenon that negative things and mistakes are discussed in a general way, without names, even though their location and protagonists are known. The public information media were mentioned in the same context in the debate for pursuing these matters in a generalized way, clearly not contributing to the policy of the League of Communists.

Speaking about the work methods of the League of Communists, as the most responsible social force, in overcoming the existing situation, the members of this high party forum emphasized the particular importance of meaningful and direct communication with the masses. Various announcements, speeches and articles in the newspapers cannot, it was said, replace the basic means of this communication, direct contact and conversation about everything, openly, with the working people in the work organizations and in the local community.

Giving examples which aggravate the economic situation and cause justified discontent and reaction among the working people and citizens, such as increased social differences and uncontrolled enrichment of a certain number of people who become rather powerful in their environment, the Central Committee members assessed that such phenomena are complicating the political situation of our entire socialist system which the enemies of self-management are trying to exploit and abuse for their own purposes. In this respect, examples were given of clerico-nationalism and dogmatic-bureaucratic tendencies whose protagonists think that this is a suitable time to launch their reactionary views and outdated ideologies on the world.

We are far from saying, a participant in the debate remarked, that everything done in the religious communities is black and that all church people are hostile toward us. On the contrary, cooperation with the religious communities and with most clergymen can be assessed as very useful and good, which of course cannot be said for that part of the extremist clergy which, most frequently linked with hostile and fascist emigres and financed by them, use religious freedom for spreading intolerance and chauvinism. In this sense, examples were given of hostile elements gathered around various church committees, the youth pilgrimage to Siroki Brijeg, the formation of the Orthodox Brotherhood and so on. Such activity, it was emphasized, does not aim at expressing religious feelings but represents an unconcealed political act based in the main on outdated Ustasha, Chetnik and other ideologies which incite national hatred and religious intolerance.

Even more dangerous activity, it was assessed, is carried out by dogmatic-bureaucratic forces ranging from Rankovic's followers to [word indistinct] who hope that the economic difficulties will create a favorable climate for returning to the old dogmatic-bureaucratic methods of administration in the country. The League of Communists, therefore, must in all environments and in all situations [words indistinct], as well as discussions about republican and federal statism. All such tendencies objectively aim at turning back and, in the final analysis, at destroying the existing system of self-managing socialist democracy.

Sead Grabic, Emerik Blum, Nato Andric, Milan Malbasic, Drago Nikolic, Ferhat Kotoric, Raif Dizdarevic, Stano Lovric, Milanko Renovica and Mulo Hadzic took part in the debate on the political situation in the republic.

The Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia and Hercegovina will continue its work in the afternoon.

Afternoon Session

LD252248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 25 Sep (TANJUG)--Refraining from investing--even where the money is available--the autumn sowing and the supplies of secondary raw materials are the three basic aspects of economic stabilization. With regard to investing, it is necessary to establish what projects are the most important and use all the available funds in the way which will yield the best economic results.

This was stressed by Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Bosnia and Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee, during the discussion at the Central Committee session. Today, the second day of the session, delegates are discussing the political situation in the republic and the tasks of the League of Communists.

Nikola Stojanovic spoke about the key problems of the development of the republic and particularly dwelt on the League of Communists' activity aimed at overcoming the present situation, which was described by him as quite complex. Stojanovic devoted part of his speech to the question of responsibility at all levels and especially among the members of the League of Communists.

The question of responsibility, he said, represents a major ideopolitical question on which little work has been done so far. Noting that instances of people being dismissed for acting contrary to what has been agreed are rare, he expressed the view that, in practice, acting contrary to what has been agreed is acquiring some ethical qualities and is viewed with approval. In a certain sense people of this kind are even rewarded, because they are not called to account and in their own environments are held in esteem as able men who contribute to the development of their environment. Consequently, we must ask who the exponents of these negative practices are and must decide what sanctions to apply, not excluding public dismissal.

Stojanovic noted that the working class is not yet familiar enough with the complexity of the economic situation. He said that many collectives fail to understand the essence of the problem. In many conversations at grass roots one is told that they are doing well economically, and have a healthy atmosphere and only at the end do they add, as an afterthought, that there is no foreign exchange for reproduction materials. To them this is a secondary question, though in fact it is the key question.

Stojanovic also spoke about the socioeconomic [word indistinct] of development, which is not being carried out, the isolationist attitude of individual environments, bureaucratization, which exists even in the League of Communists, and about the action of the League of Communists which has to emerge victorious from the battle in this key area.

Analysing the economic situation in the republic and the country, Central Committee members laid stress on the need to tighten responsibility at all levels, from the basic organization to the federation. This particularly applies to those members of the League of Communists who hold responsible offices in all of society's structures. The only acceptable way of surmounting serious difficulties is seen by the speakers in the discussion in the consolidation and better organization of the whole self-managing mechanism and, consequently, in raising self-managing responsibility to the highest level.

In this sense it was stressed that the League of Communists must struggle more energetically for the further affirmation of the Yugoslav Federation in accordance with its constitutional definition. This presupposes, it was stressed, strengthening the full equality of the republics and provinces in the Yugoslav Federation, but also demands from them the fullest and most concrete responsibility for all the affairs in the federation and for carrying out all that has been agreed. As an example illustrating that not all the republics and provinces have assumed complete responsibility for their behavior, it was noted that a significant number of very important accords still remain unsigned. Particular stress was placed on the failure to comply with those agreements on which the republics and provinces have already reached accord and which they have already signed.

The criticism voiced at today's session did not ignore our behavior abroad, with special reference to the very numerous and costly missions, including the consular and diplomatic ones. The worst thing is that these numerous and costly missions are displaying an impermissible degree of inefficiency and, in a number of cases, even a lack of interest in doing the work for which they had been set up. It is not only that such a network of missions costs large sums of money, it was stated, but, even more important, that our country is often judged abroad by what they do and how they behave.

In this way they, our business and other representatives, owing to their behavior and work, often spread negative publicity for our economic potentials. Among other things, mention was also made of our numerous delegations at various fairs, international meetings and symposiums, including the example of our typists team sent to a competition in the FRG; our team comprised no less than 100 members.

All these and other examples clearly show that the role of the subjective factor, the behavior of every one of us, is of a decisive importance in trying to achieve the total effect of stabilization.

At its session today the Bosnia and Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee paid particular attention to ideo-political work among pupils and students, of which there are nearly 1 million in the republic. In this connection it was noted that the involvement of every one of nearly 40,000 teachers in cultivating the ideological aspect of teaching programs is not making itself sufficiently felt and that in a number of environments League of Communist organs do not regularly consider and analyze changes and phenomena in education. In practice, pupils and students are consequently subjects of self-management rather than its objects and consequently do not yet live the full life of self-managers.

Our production forces and in particular our working class, it was stated, are capable of surmounting the successfully current economic difficulties as long as in the course of all this activity one establishes what the objective cause and subjective shortcomings of every environment are. No attitude of tolerance for obvious subjective shortcomings is permissible and the success of the efforts to solve economic problems greatly depends on the speed with which this attitude is overcome.

After a wide-ranging discussion, the Central Committee today adopted a document entitled, "Guidelines for the Immediate Ideological and Political Action of the Basic Organizations and Organs of the League of Communists of Bosnia and Hercegovina and All Its Members." In this document the Central Committee demands that all communists involve themselves in carrying out the agreed tasks. The Central Committee also calls on all the communists to struggle, especially in their own environments, for a concrete and responsible attitude to the agreed tasks and, in keeping with Tito's frequently repeated demand, move from words to deeds. The Central Committee asks communists to involve themselves energetically and creatively in the self-managing way of resolving problems, to oppose any kind of behavior that runs counter to the adopted policy of economic stabilization, to ensure that all those who fail to adhere to the agreed conclusions are called to account, and to raise the question of the responsibility of all those who fail to act in keeping with the adopted policy.

The Central Committee also considered and endorsed a report on the situation and problems in the area of Bosanska Krajina which was hit by a catastrophic earthquake, and noted that all the attitudes and appraisals adopted by the presidium and the presidency at their recent joint session continue to be topical.

In an explanation submitted by Milanko Renavica, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina, and during the discussion, it was stressed that the overcoming of damage caused in this area far exceeded the ability of the population of that area and even of the broader area of the republic, and it was noted that the area concerned needed the aid of the broader social community, because the damage is of such a scale that it cannot be put right over the next 3 or 4 years, that is, by the end of current medium-term period. It was noted that 50,000 apartments had been damaged, 9,000 seriously, in the earthquake area, which covers 17 municipalities. The earthquake also caused considerable damage to manufacturing, health and education buildings and to trading and catering establishments and is reckoned to have damaged over 120 buildings in the economy. [as received]

It was noted that the final estimate has not yet been completed and that some 500 commissions are working on it. It was also noted that the situation in the stricken area is particularly difficult in view of the republic's grave economic situation. Owing to this, it will be necessary, whether one likes it or not, to give up a number of projects which were to be built.

At the end it was noted that aid to the stricken area is not efficient enough because, for instance, out of the 32,000 tons of building materials needed in the area, only 4,000 tons have so far arrived.

Decisions on Ideological Work

LD262038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Sarajevo, 26 Sep (TANJUG)--After 2 days' work, the Bosnia-Herzegovina League of Communists Central Committee has adopted guidelines for direct ideological and political action of basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists and of all members of the Bosnia-Herzegovina League of Communists. The Central Committee calls upon all communists, organizations and organs of the League of Communists to struggle in their own ranks and in all institutions of the socialist self-managing system, for a wholly responsible attitude towards the tasks set, and, in accordance with Tito's wish, to proceed from words to deeds. This is most necessary today, in particular, in the sphere of realizing the economic stabilization policy.

The Central Committee instructs communists energetically and creatively to commit themselves to self-managing resolution of problems, and to oppose all modes of conduct which are in contradiction to socialist self-management and the adopted stabilization policy; to be zealous in ensuring that all those who do not adhere to the decisions adopted are called to explain why, and to establish responsibility of all those who do not act in accordance with the adopted policy and who violate the Constitution and legality.

The Central Committee considers that in addition to the existence of certain objective problems, the complexity of the economic situation is also to a great degree caused by the fact that the set tasks are not being carried out; that members of the League of Communists have an irresponsible attitude toward the adopted decisions, expecting someone else to solve the problems; that opportunism exists in the work of League of Communist organizations; that certain responsible people, primarily in organizations of associated labor, are unwilling to initiate and propose practical solutions for realizing socioeconomic development, that there are instances of hypocritical behavior, and in some places, also, instances of conscious opposition to the economic stabilization policy.

Differentiation in the League of Communists must be carried out with regard to the realization of the economic stabilization policy. All those who do not accept and do not conduct the established policy must bear the political responsibility.

The Central Committee demands from all communists, organizations and organs of the League of Communists that they should assess in their environments how the existing programs of economic stabilization are being realized. The complexity and gravity of the economic situation make it incumbent that the especially exacerbated problems in the sphere of investments, prices, in foreign trade exchange and illiquidity in the economy should be effectively resolved.

The Central Committee requires communists to approach and overcome far more rapidly and responsibly the conflict situations which, objectively, result from the disharmony between numerous individual interests and requirements, and real possibilities. This presumes a considerably greater readiness to renounce individual interests in favor of broader social interests established in a self-managing way; as well as energetic suppression of manifestations of isolationism, localism and monopolistic conduct.

The Central Committee points out once again that a more adequate evaluation of productive labor is an essentially ideo-political and class question, of exceptional importance for the realization of the economic stabilization policy. The guidelines for direct ideological and political action reiterate that it is necessary energetically to prevent any form of appropriation of social resources, economic crime, speculation, corruption and bribery, money-making through evasion of legal regulations and so forth, and to settle accounts with the causes of these and those responsible for them, as well as with all those who make them possible through their poor work and behavior.

It is the obligation of communists, particularly members of the leadership of the League of Communists, to contribute through personal example to the development of a socialist moral figure, to strengthening socialist self-management values and norms of conduct.

It is incumbent upon all members of the Bosnia-Herzegovina League of Communists Central Committee and upon members of the LCY Central Committee from Bosnia-Herzegovina to commit themselves directly to the implementation of these standpoints in municipal and basic organizations of the League of Communists.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT EXPLAINS RESIGNATION

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[Excerpts] Pristina, 25 Sep (TANJUG)--At today's joint session of all chambers, the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo accepted Dusan Ristic's request to be relieved of his duties as president of the assembly and relieved him of this function.

In explaining his request to be relieved of his duties as president of the assembly, Dusan Ristic said:

During the attacks by counterrevolutionary forces from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism on the integrity of the SFRY and our socialist self-management system, I held the position of president of the Kosovo Assembly and, according to the principle of objective responsibility, I also bear part of the political responsibility for the situation which arose. I have not, and do not now evade this responsibility, regardless of the fact that neither the assembly nor the collective organs of the province of which I was a member have established the degree of my responsibility.

Proceeding from this and from the request for my resignation, which was emphasised by the previous Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium as a motivation to contribute to the more rapid stabilization of the situation in the province, as well as from the fact that this created an atmosphere in which recently I was practically prevented from being able to carry out the function of assembly president in a normal way, I ask the delegates to accept my request to relieve me of this position.

The internal enemy had acted from positions of Albanian nationalism for a long time, with well-organized help from abroad, especially from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. As has been assessed, the room for hostile activity was also created as a result of ideopolitical defensiveness and lack of responsibility of organizations and leaderships of the Kosovo League of Communists and organs of power, of inconsistent implementation of the established policy in essential areas of social activity, such as education, culture, information, intranational relations, economic development, cooperation with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and so forth, as well as with the application of an unwritten policy constructed within an informal political circle within the province which, in the circumstances, took on great unassailable power.

Thus responsibility should of course be measured according to the standpoints and views which a person has represented, and according to what in practice he fought for, and how realistically he was able to influence practical policy. Here, naturally, I am not trying to avoid my own responsibility. On the contrary I am quite ready to bear part of the political responsibility for my work.

However, I am convinced, and I believe that the delegates also hold this view, that my responsibility as assembly president is in fact very different and cannot be equated with the responsibility of those cadres who by the nature and importance of their functions in real positions were more informed and better acquainted with the character and extent of the hostile activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

During my many years of party and sociopolitical work and in carrying out party and state functions, I have fought consistently to strengthen full equality and the brotherhood and unity of all nations and nationalities in Kosovo as well as their community and unity with the nations and nationalities of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the SFRY.

Without hesitation I fought directly for the affirmation of the Albanian nationality in Kosovo, in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and in Yugoslavia, as well as for the affirmation of Albanian culture and the Albanian language, and for full equality of all the nations and nationalities. In the Kosovo League of Communists struggle up to now against Albanian nationalism and irredentism and the counterrevolutionary forces I have also been active, as always, against Serbian, Montenegrin and other types of nationalism and all kinds of hostile activity. In fighting for brotherhood and unity and community of the nations and nationalities of Kosovo and for trust and unity with all the nations and nationalities of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the SFRY, I have been active with all by being in favor of full equality for all the nations and nationalities.

I therefore reject most forcefully the accusations set out in the speeches by individuals at the 5 August session and in some other places, accusations which seek the level of my responsibility for the standpoints which I publicly represented after the counter-revolutionary demonstrations and especially for raising topical issues and emphasizing demands for a specific struggle against counterrevolutionary forces and for their complete defeat. I am deeply convinced that the theses and motives of these speeches are in conflict with League of Communists policy. They are aimed not only at compromising and disqualifying my personality politically, but at dulling the blade in the struggle which the League of Communists is waging against the forces of counterrevolution and represent lack of agreement with and resistance to the assessments and standpoints on the background, character and extent of the counterrevolution in Kosovo contained in the action program of the provincial committee and in the conclusion and documents of the LCY Central Committee and the Serbia League of Communists Central Committee, and so tend toward maintaining the old practice which, as has been judged, precisely suited the activity, expansion and strengthening of counterrevolutionary forces.

In the context of the rights and duties established by the Constitution, the assembly, since the time it was constituted, with the difficulties and contradictions which have accompanied its work, has carried out a series of tasks and affairs, but numerous subjective weaknesses which will be discussed in the report prepared for today's session have been manifested in this. These weaknesses have reduced its effectiveness in solving developmental and current issues and in eliminating the numerous contradictions which practice has produced, which requires better organization and more effectiveness by the assembly and all its organs, especially when we are confronted with economic difficulties which have arisen and the activity of counterrevolutionary forces and the consequences.

On this occasion, too, I should like to emphasize, Dusan Ristic went on, that despite the results which have been manifested by part of the organizations and organs of power and cadres in being involved directly and completely in defeating and liquidating the counterrevolutionary forces.

This points to the need for even more intensive ideo-political involvement by communists, greater activity by the security organs in uncovering flashpoints and organizers of counterrevolution, broader and more consistent involvement in creating a more favorable political atmosphere and ensuring full security for the Serbian, Montenegrin and other non-Albanian populations and religions in the prospect of community between all members of nations and nationalities of Kosovo.

This would put an end to the emigration process by Serbs and Montenegrins and other non-Albanian populations from Kosovo. This is one of the greatest and most sensitive problems caused by the hostile activity. Socialist self-management must continue to be strengthened and more complete equality must be realized for all the nations and nationalities, and the community of the nations and nationalities in Kosovo, in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and in the SFRY must also be strengthened. We must oppose more forcefully instances of national dominance which, unfortunately, came to the fore even more after the demonstrations. At the same time, we need a resolute struggle against bureaucratic-statist tendencies and their exponents and the political monopoly of individuals and groups, which is one of the circumstances which played into the hands of the counter-revolutionary forces from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

Finally, I thank all delegates, the Executive Council and the provincial organs of government for their cooperation and our joint work up to now.

After Ristic's speech the delegates accepted his request without debate and relieved him of his duties as assembly president.

Later in the joint session, which was presided over by Drita Dobrosi, vice president of the assembly, the delegates also accepted without debate Bahri Oruci's request to be relieved of his function as president of the Executive Council of the assembly.

After the resignation of the two assembly officials had been accepted, the assembly discussed the material entitled "A Critical Examination of the Realization of the Role, Function, Tasks, Organization and Work Method of the Kosovo Assembly and Its Organs." Muharem Imeri made the introductory remarks about this material.

Imeri emphasized that in the work of the assembly, despite the results which had been achieved, there had been weaknesses and certain problems which must be overcome more effectively in future. He pointed in particular to insufficient participation by the grassroots in decision-making and to shortcomings in the realization of the established policy in the sphere of economic development, in relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in the sphere of education and science and so forth. In the past period the assembly's function of carrying out political supervision over the work of the Executive Council had not come to the fore sufficiently. Muharem Imeri went on to say that, proceeding from the events in the province in March and April this year, an analysis of the work of the internal affairs organs in monitoring and thwarting the hostile activity had an essential effect on the appearance of counterrevolutionary activities aimed against all the trends of our socialist revolution, and this was also contributed to by insufficient involvement by the Executive Council and assembly in monitoring the situation and the work of the internal affairs organs.

After this, the delegates discussed the material entitled "A Critical Examination of the Realization of the Role, Function, Tasks, Organization and Work Method of the Kosovo Assembly and Its Organs" and the report on the work of the Executive Council for the period from May 1978 to August 1981.

The participants in the discussion endorsed these two documents with the undivided view that there had been quite a few weaknesses and omissions in the work of the assembly and its organs and bodies, despite the evident results. These weaknesses were reflected in particular by lack of linking between the assembly and the delegations and delegates with the grassroots, and by convening sessions without sufficient preparations, with excessive [words indistinct] in a specialized style and so forth.

Also taking part in the debate was delegate Fahide Dusku, who, repeating her standpoints presented a few days ago at the joint session of the three assembly committees, tried to justify nationalistic and irredentist statements made by a number of those who took part in the demonstrations and expressed the view that the political measures and punishments meted out had been too severe. Several delegates reacted against such standpoints and the assembly disassociated itself from the speech by Fahide Dusku.

At the end of today's session of all the chambers of the Kosovo Assembly Ilija Vakic, chairman of the Business Committee of the Associated Metal Industry of Pristina and member of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium, was elected the new president of the assembly. Riza Sapundzija, until now vice president of the Executive Council, was elected the new president of the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly.

KOSOVO LEADERS DISCUSS SERBIAN EMIGRATION

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[Text] Pristina, 26 Sep (TANJUG) -- A consultative meeting was held in Pristina today attended by the presidents of the municipal assemblies and of the executive councils of all Kosovo communes. The meeting, which was chaired by Ali Sukrija, reviewed the experiences and results of the broad social action being undertaken to suppress the negative manifestations giving rise to the increased emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

Veli Deva, Ilija Vakic and Riza Sapundzija also took part in the meeting.

The introductory statement read by Enver Redzepi, vice president of the Kosovo Executive Council, noted that there are still areas in the province which have not grasped the political and social significance of the emigration of the non-Albanian population from Kosovo. As a result of this, ideopolitical involvement and other measures to counter the acceleration of emigration are not everywhere in keeping with the social orientation.

To ensure the effectiveness of the current general efforts being undertaken in Kosovo to stabilize the political and security situation and maintain order, peace and security for all nations and nationalities, it is particularly important that every incident of pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins be discussed openly and that efficacious measures be taken to resolve them. In this respect, it was stressed, there should be absolutely no opportunism.

Veli Deva, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, pointed to the need to break opportunism, which represents a major obstacle to the present activities. He stressed that communists of Albanian nationality must be in the front ranks of the struggle against everything which threatens or can threaten equality, peace, security and the prospects for Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo. Whoever is an opportunist on this front has failed the test of all other battles. Having mentioned that one should not entertain the illusion that assorted pressures will disappear overnight, Veli Deva stressed that the number of those who are ready (?to manifest) nationalism and chauvinism will decrease the organized socialist forces.

Winding up the consultative meeting, Ali Sukrija, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, said that the creation of conditions which will stop the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo is a paramount task of all progressive forces in the province. It is therefore high time that the belittling of this problem cease and that it be clearly stated that the ruffians and hooligans who are pressuring and threatening the peace and property of non-Albanian nationals are not representatives of the Albanian nationality, but allies of counterrevolutionary forces and enemies of their own nationality.